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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 June 1863.*

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THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
31st March 1863.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

ACCORDING to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Number of In- Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of insane sane Persons in persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Asylums, Hos- Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st of January 1863, pitals, and Li- together with the number of Admissions, Discharges and censed Houses, Deaths during the year 1862. &c. (Appendix A.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes Licenses and of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set changes in Pro- forth in Appendix B. prietorship. (Appendix B.)

In Appendix C. and D. will be found Tabular Statements of Average Weekly the average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing and cost in Asylums care of Patients in the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals. and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

All the visits to Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses required by Statute have been made by us during the past year, including the extra visits to Metropolitan Licensed Houses imposed upon us by the 29th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862.

The visits thus made amount to 372, and the total number of visits made by us, including those to Single Patients and Workhouses, amount to 1,449.

The Plans for a new Asylum for the County of Surrey to COUNTY provide for 651 Patients, to which we adverted in our last ASYLUMS. Report, have, after frequent conferences between this Board Surrey new and the Visitors, been finally approved, and have received the Asylum. sanction of the Secretary of State.

COUNTY
ASYLUMS.
Stafford new
Asylum.

In our last Report it was stated, that a contract for the purchase of a site for a new Asylum for the County of Stafford in the neighbourhood of Lichfield was under consideration. This contract has since been entered into and approved by the Secretary of State, and his sanction has also been obtained to Plans for a new Asylum for the accommodation of 200 Patients.

Carmarthen-
shire, &c.,
Asylum.

The proposed Asylum for the united Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke, and the Town and County of Haverfordwest, adverted to in our last Report, having been again brought into discussion during the past year, an objection was raised by the Justices of the County of Cardigan that the proposed Asylum would be too large for the wants of the Counties, and they declined to vote the necessary sums for carrying the works into effect. It was arranged ultimately that so much only of the building as would be necessary for the accommodation of 212 Patients should at first be erected; and to this arrangement the Secretary of State has assented, on the understanding, however, that effect should be given to the Plans as originally sanctioned, so soon as the necessity for further accommodation should arise.

Denbigh.

At the close of the year Plans were submitted to us for the enlargement of the Denbigh Asylum, by which additional accommodation would be provided for 200 Patients, at an estimated cost of 6,000 *l*. These we have transmitted to the Secretary of State, with an intimation that they may properly receive his sanction, upon certain alterations being made.*

Durham.

Ninety-six acres of land have been purchased by the Visitors of the Durham County Asylum, making the total quantity of land applicable to the purposes of that establishment to amount to 148 acres.

Gloucester.

A lodge, workshops, and additional farm buildings, have been erected at the Gloucester Asylum.

Glamorgan.

Although we were led to understand that the Asylum for Glamorganshire would have been delivered up by the contractors to the Committee of Visitors several months ago, we regret to state that the works are still incomplete. No steps have been taken for the appointment of a medical superintendent,

* This sanction has since been obtained.

intendent, as suggested by us, although such a course would have secured the advice of this officer with regard to the general arrangements of the Asylum, and a saving of expense would have been caused to the ratepayers. In the meanwhile the Pauper Lunatics belonging to this county are received at Vernon House, Briton Ferry, where very inadequate accommodation is afforded.

COUNTY
ASYLUMS.
Glamorgan.

Plans have been sanctioned by which additional accommodation will be provided in the Wilts Asylum for 80 Patients, at an estimated cost of 3,500 £.

Wilts.

At the Norfolk Asylum plans for the erection of wards for infectious cases have upon our report been sanctioned.

Norfolk.

Application was made to us early in the year to report, for the sanction of the Secretary of State, Plans for an enlargement of the Nottingham Asylum, by which additional accommodation would be provided for 40 Patients, at an estimated cost of 1,600 £.

Notts.

We were however of opinion that it was very inexpedient to enlarge this Asylum, as, even with such enlargement, it would in the course of a very few years be insufficient to meet the wants of the County and Borough. The site also was open to the objection that the land was not only too limited in extent for a structure intended to contain 397 Patients, but that in all probability it would shortly be overlooked by surrounding buildings.

We therefore suggested that the time had arrived for the erection of an Asylum upon an entirely new site. But the Visitors, though favourably disposed to this, have considered that it would be better to defer it for a time, when it is certain that they will be able to dispose of the present site on much more favourable terms. In these circumstances, and on their stating that they would keep their attention steadily fixed upon this object, we reported, for the approval of the Secretary of State, the Plans for the present enlargement of the old Asylum, and they have accordingly received his sanction.

The works have been proceeded with, and the new portion of the Asylum will shortly be opened for the reception of Patients. An addition to the land has also been made.

In the month of May 1861 Plans were submitted to us for a proposed enlargement of the Lancaster Asylum, by which

Lancaster.

COUNTY
ASYLUMS.
Lancaster.

a new chapel would be provided, and additional accommodation for 300 Patients. To this enlargement we saw many grave objections. The difficulties attending the management of Asylums containing large numbers of Patients have been repeatedly stated by us, and they continue to be matters of constant experience. In such Asylums, the careful treatment of individual patients is next to impossible; a proper supervision of attendants is extremely difficult; and the working expenses are generally increased.

In the instance in question also there were other objections. The land belonging to the Lancaster Asylum was scarcely sufficient for the number of Patients (amounting to 722), which it already contained, and the site was far removed from the most populous parts of the county. We pressed upon the Visitors, therefore, a reconsideration of the entire subject; but they held that they were bound by the decision of the Justices in Session to propose the enlargement, which had already received their sanction, and for which a grant of money had been voted.

Entertaining still very strongly, however, the objections above stated, we submitted the subject to the Secretary of State; when, after long correspondence and a personal conference with the Visitors, we found that it was, in these special circumstances, impossible to continue to insist on our opinion; regard being more especially had to the undoubtedly urgent necessity that existed to provide asylum accommodation for the large number of lunatics detained in the Workhouses of Lancashire.

At the same time, in informing the Visitors of this decision, we pointed it out as in our view absolutely essential to the proposed enlargement that additional land should be immediately purchased or contracted for. To this they objected; stating their opinion that some moorland recently acquired by them would afford ample means for the occupation of the Patients; but they added, that they should be willing to procure more land so soon as the necessity for it arose. On referring the subject again to the Secretary of State, he expressed himself satisfied with the Visitors' assurance, and the Plans accordingly received his sanction. A portion of additional land has since been acquired.

BOROUGHES.

In our Twelfth Report, we drew special attention to the large number of Boroughs without Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics, and we appended thereto a Schedule of Boroughs not contributing to County Rates, and which, by reason of their

their having, at the passing of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, had Boroughs. six Justices, besides a Recorder, were bound by the “Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853,” to erect, or, by union or contract, to provide Asylums. It appeared from that Schedule that upwards of thirty had failed to make statutory provision for the care of their Pauper Lunatics, although, as to 12 of those Boroughs, the Councils had given notice to the Secretary of State, under the 129th section, of their intention to take upon themselves the duties, powers and authorities of the Borough Justices. In these circumstances, we adverted to the provisions of the 10th section of the Act, empowering the Secretary of State, but not without the assent of Visitors of County Asylums, to annex Boroughs to Counties. With one exception hereafter mentioned, however, no such annexation has since taken place; and the Boroughs still without Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics are not much less in number than above stated.

We have satisfaction in reporting that, in the month of July City of London. last, the first stone was laid of the Asylum for the City of London, and that erection of the buildings is in due progress. Immediate accommodation will be provided for 250 Patients, but the offices will be upon a scale adequate for a much larger number, in the event of an extension of the Asylum.

The County of Kent, as respects its numerous Boroughs, Kentish Boroughs. continues to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The Justices of Maidstone, for which an Asylum, to be erected upon a site purchased, had been proposed, have, notwithstanding, Maidstone. renewed the contract for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics into the County Asylum. The remaining Boroughs, six in number, viz., Canterbury, Dover, Hythe, Rochester, Canterbury, &c. Sandwich and Tenterden, have as yet made no statutory provision for their Insane Poor. The cases of some of the Kentish Boroughs have, as we submit unnecessarily, been complicated with questions not arising out of the Lunacy Acts, but having reference to the anomalous constitution and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

The Borough of Buckingham has upon our report, with Buckingham annexed by Secretary of State to county. the assent and in compliance with the express desire of the Committee of Visitors of the Bucks Asylum, been annexed by the Secretary of State to the County, being the first instance of the exercise of his power of annexation.

The Visitors of the Somerset County Asylum have Bridgewater. signified to us their willingness to assent to the annexation

BOROUGHs.
Bridgwater.

to the County of the Borough of Bridgwater; but we are glad to be enabled to state that there will be no necessity for such a proceeding, as the Council of the Borough are about to contract, pursuant to the 7th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics into the County Asylum.

Portsmouth.

We are informed that the Council of the Borough of Portsmouth propose forthwith to take steps for a compliance with the Act, as respects the large number of their Pauper Lunatics, the Visitors of the Hants Asylum having given the necessary notice for the determination of the existing contract at Michaelmas next.

Bath.

A contract for the reception of the Pauper Lunatics of Bath into the Somerset County Asylum has, upon the report of this Board, received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

York.

The Pauper Lunatics of York are now, under a statutory agreement for five years, which received the approval of the Secretary of State, maintained in a new separate wing of the York Lunatic Hospital (commonly known as the York Asylum), which constitutes to that extent, *pro tempore*, an Asylum for the Borough.

Norwich.

The legal difficulty which has hitherto prevented the enforcement, by the Secretary of State, of a compliance with the Act on the part of the Authorities of Norwich, has been removed by the 48th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862." The effect of that enactment is, that Norwich, for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, is to be deemed a Borough, and not a County or a City; consequently the duty of erecting an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of Norwich has devolved upon the Borough Justices, who have taken such initiatory proceedings with that view as are implied in the appointment, pursuant to a statutory notice by the Recorder, of a Committee. The Council having omitted, under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 or "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to notify to the Secretary of State their intention to take upon themselves the duties, powers, and authorities of the Borough Justices, the latter are now exclusively charged with the performance of those duties, which they have always been ready and willing to fulfil. We are given to understand that an eligible site for an Asylum, of ample extent, within a convenient distance of Norwich, is attainable at a moderate price.

In

In connexion with the subject of Boroughs without Asylums, we have had occasion to consider the effect of the "Irremovable Poor Act, 1861;" effect of upon Boroughs without Asylums.

"Irremovable Poor Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 55), section 6, whereby it is provided that the cost of maintenance of any Lunatic Pauper in an Asylum, Licensed House, or Registered Hospital, "who would, under any provision of 'The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853,' be chargeable to a parish in a union, shall 'henceforward' be borne by the common fund of the union comprising such parish." It may be material to add, that the 9th section alters the mode in which the contribution of parishes to the common funds of their respective unions had previously been calculated, by enacting that "the several parishes comprised in any union shall contribute to the common fund thereof, in proportion to the annual rateable value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in such parishes respectively assessable to the relief of the poor."

In reference to the above-mentioned enactments, and on the ground that the maintenance of Pauper Patients in Asylums was now thrown upon the common fund of unions, the guardians of the Buckingham Union, during the past year, claimed to have the Borough Pauper Lunatics in the Bucks County Asylum charged at no greater rate than other Patients. The Visitors of the Asylum, on the other hand, contended that it would be manifestly unjust that the several other parishes forming the Buckingham Union should contribute towards the extra charge made in respect of the Borough Patients, and that it would be equally unjust that the Borough should be relieved of their fair share of the burden of providing the Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Questions substantially similar have been raised in the cases of other Boroughs not contributing to County Asylums, amongst others in that of the Borough of Newark. In the special circumstances of the latter case, we thought it well to communicate with the Poor Law Board, and to submit to them the correspondence which had arisen out of a claim by the Visitors of the Nottingham Asylum, under an old agreement, for a higher rate of payment in respect of the maintenance, in that Asylum, of Pauper Lunatics belonging to Newark. In reply, the Poor Law Board conveyed to us their opinion, that, while "under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, the whole cost of the Lunatics in the Asylum, whatever it may be, which is paid by the Guardians of the Newark Union, must be charged to the common fund," the

BOROUGHES.
Newark.

alteration made in the law by that Act does not affect any special agreement which may have been entered into by the Committee of Visitors as regards rates of payment. We were also referred by the Poor Law Board to the provisions of the 6th & 7th sections of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," relative to payments under agreements for Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.

Upon the whole, without entering further into the doubts and difficulties to which reference has been made as arising out of the "Irremovable Poor Act, 1861," we are of opinion that they can only be equitably and satisfactorily adjusted by unions or contracts providing for the payment out of borough rates or funds of the excess beyond the ordinary charge for Patients from County Parishes, or by the annexation of the Boroughs to their respective Counties.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

In our last Report we published the Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the several County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, during the year 1861, with the view of showing not only the general condition of these institutions, but also of affording a means of comparison between them likely to prove beneficial.

At occasional intervals we propose adopting the same course, but we this year confine ourselves to the insertion of such reports (Appendix E.) as, for special reasons, we think desirable to bring under your Lordship's notice.

Thus we append the Report of the first visit made to the Asylum for the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and also those upon the Asylums for the Counties of Kent and Middlesex, and for the Borough of Hull, in consequence of the unfavourable nature of the previous Entries, or because of correspondence which has taken place upon them.

The reports upon the condition of the Somerset and Haverfordwest Asylums called, in the opinion of the Board, for letters directing the attention of the Visitors to the comments made by the Commissioners upon these Asylums. As it became necessary to institute legal proceedings in connexion with the visit made to the Durham Asylum, we also append this Entry.

Down to within the last few years the state of the Asylum at Wakefield for the West Riding of Yorkshire had been a source of anxiety to us, and had called for frequent animadversion on our part. From the report made at the last visit, and which was read with much satisfaction at the Board, it will be seen how
much

much the general condition of this Asylum has latterly been improved, and how liberally the Committee of Visitors have supported their Medical Superintendent in his efforts.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLMS.

We desire specially to call your Lordship's attention to a correspondence which has taken place between our Board and the Secretary of State, in reference to the annual report by the Medical Superintendent of the Kent County Asylum, made to the Visitors, and presented by them to the Justices in Quarter Session.*

Appendix (E.)
p. 77-8.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor has not yet been opened, but is in an advanced state of preparation for the reception of Patients.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS
AND STATE
ASYLUM.

Dr. Meyer, late Superintendent of the Surrey County Asylum, having been appointed Chief Medical Officer, has taken up his residence at Broadmoor, and is actively engaged in organizing the Establishment (which will include two Assistant Medical Officers), and in furnishing, and making other necessary arrangements. Rules and regulations proposed for the guidance of the officers, attendants, and servants have been prepared, and are now under consideration.

As the Asylum was nearly completed, it was expected that it might be ready for partial occupation in October last; and it became necessary to consider what arrangements should be made in reference to the removal thither of the Criminal Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums. In these circumstances we received from Secretary Sir George Grey a communication to that effect, suggesting the material questions for inquiry, and requesting us to undertake such an examination of the several Patients referred to as would enable us to advise him as to their disposal. We have since, accordingly, specially examined into the cases of all the Criminal Patients in the various Establishments to which the inquiry extended, viz., all excepting those in Bethlehem Hospital and Fisherton House who are already under direct control of the Secretary of State. In such examination and inquiries we were materially aided by returns from the several Medical Superintendents, and by information personally received from them relative to the Patients' mental state, habits, and propensities.

We

* It will be observed that the correspondence (see p. 78) was not completed until after the date of this Report.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS
AND STATE
ASYLUM.

We may state, as the general result of our inquiries, that the cases in which removal to the Criminal Asylum appeared necessary or desirable bore a small proportion to the aggregate number. In advising the retention in the several Asylums of the large majority of the Patients classed as Criminal, we were mainly influenced by the consideration of the comparatively trivial nature of their offences (not affecting life or person), their long residence in the Asylum, their harmless and industrious character, and the vicinity of their relatives and friends.

In the course of these special inquiries, our attention having been drawn to the subject generally, we have been forcibly impressed with the impropriety and absurdity of treating a large number of the Patients confined under Secretary of State's warrants as of the criminal class, or otherwise than as ordinary Lunatics, from whom they cannot, upon any sound principle, be distinguished. We think it most desirable that the Secretary of State should be empowered (which he is not at present) to transfer such patients from the Criminal to the ordinary Pauper Class.

For this and other objects, the revision and consolidation of the Criminal Lunatics Acts appear to us to be essential. We think it unnecessary to repeat the views we have long held, and frequently expressed, in reference to the law applicable to that class of the insane, and which were embodied, amongst others, in our Eighth Report. The urgent necessity for an early consideration of the subject will appear upon attention to the probable working of the present Criminal Lunatics Acts on the large and rapidly increasing numbers of Criminal Patients.

The following tabular statements will place this in a striking point of view :

Numbers of Criminal Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses on the 1st January.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS
AND STATE
ASYLUM.

Year.	Numbers.			Periodical Increase.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.	
1844	202	55	257	—
1847	257	80	337	80
1851	314	73	387	50
1852	357	79	436	49
1853	370	89	459	23
1854	420	103	523	64
1855	422	112	534	11
1856	438	121	559	25
1857	456	125	581	22
1858	490	143	633	52
1859	532	150	682	49
1860	576	161	737	55
1861	602	186	788	51
1862	616	187	803	15
1863	677	200	877	74
Total increase } in 19 years - }	475	145	620	—

Distribution of Criminal Patients, 1 January 1863.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Asylums - - -	304	115	419
Hospitals:			
Bethlehem - - -	112	20	132
Other - - -	8	- - -	8
Licensed Houses:			
Metropolitan - -	19	3	22
Provincial:			
Fisherton House	225	61	286
Other - - -	9	1	10
TOTALS - - -	677	200	877

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS
AND STATE
ASYLUM.

In the above enumeration, as will be seen, we have limited our statements to patients under Royal or Secretary of State's Warrants in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

We are not in a position to state, even approximately, the numbers of insane and imbecile inmates in Convict Prisons, in the Criminal Hospital at Woking, and in Gaols, all of whom the Secretary of State is empowered, by the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, to send to the Asylum at Broadmoor, or any other Asylum which may hereafter be provided or appropriated, by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, for Criminal Lunatics.

The Act imposes upon us the duty of visiting every such Asylum once, or oftener, in each year.

HOSPITALS.

We append to this Report the entries made by us when visiting the various Lunatic Hospitals during the year 1862; and, with a view of rendering their purport more intelligible, we offer a few general observations on these valuable Institutions. In them are maintained, at low rates of payment, Patients belonging to the poor and middle classes, who can ill afford to defray the expense incurred in a Private Asylum. In some no charge whatever is made for care and treatment; while in others a portion of the income is set apart as a fund destined for the relief of the poorest inmates. They are in most cases mainly supported by endowments or contributions from annual subscribers; and a few are in a great measure self-supporting. They are all governed by committees selected from the contributors. All have the advantage of resident Medical Superintendents, and to some of them consulting or visiting physicians (non-resident) are also appointed. In general the resident Medical Superintendent is required to devote his whole time to the duties of the establishment; but in some cases the rule is relaxed, so as to enable him to give his advice to patients out of the house, the fees being passed to the funds of the Institution.

Being so constituted, they are free from the objection incident to a pecuniary interest in the Patient; they are in fact benevolent Institutions; and when they are looked upon in this light, it would appear desirable to render admission into them less difficult, if not in every case, yet at least in those where the Patients suffer from sudden and uncontrollable impulses to commit violence or suicide, and who desire to place themselves under care and treatment.

But besides persons of unsound mind, for whose medical HOSPITALS. care and treatment Hospitals are primarily intended, it has Boarders. occurred to us that it would be very desirable if arrangements were made for the reception therein of persons, of whom we have reason to know there are many, not insane, who, being conscious of a want of power of self-control or of the addiction to intemperate habits, or fearing an attack or a recurrence of mental malady, and being in all respects free agents, are desirous of residing as voluntary boarders in an Institution for the Insane. Upon the question whether, and, if so, in what way, such arrangements can be legally and properly carried out, we have thought it well to fortify ourselves by the opinion of a Counsel of eminence, and we accordingly submitted a case to Mr. Welsby, a copy of which, and of his opinion, will be found in Appendix (F.) It will be seen that he entirely concurs with us in our construction of the enactments upon the subject; that there is nothing in the Statutes to prevent the admission of the persons referred to as voluntary boarders into Registered Hospitals; and that there would be no difficulty in enforcing legally the stipulations and conditions of any agreement, by bond or otherwise, for their residence therein.

Previously to the date of the enactment empowering magistrates to erect and maintain Asylums out of the county rates, Lunatic Hospitals formed the only charitable foundations Formerly the only charitable foundations for the insane. for the Insane in this country. At that time, namely in the year 1815, there were nine such charities in existence, which, with the exception of the Lunatic Ward in Guy's Hospital, are still in active operation.

When County Asylums became organized, combinations of Hospitals with them were made in some districts, as at Nottingham, Stafford, Gloucester, Cornwall, Leicester, and Denbigh. Several advantages as respects economical management were undoubtedly obtained in the first instance by such unions; but as each Asylum has increased in magnitude, proportionate disadvantages have arisen. On this account, at Stafford, Gloucester, and Nottingham the interests of the subscribers have been separated from those of the County, and new Hospitals have been instituted. Union with County Asylums;

In a few places, as at Manchester and Liverpool, the Lunatic Hospitals originally consisted of departments or wards connected with the Infirmaries of each town; and even now, although distinct establishments have been erected for the with Infirmaries. Insane,

Insane, they remain in some measure branches of the parent institutions. In former reports we have adverted, with strong expressions of regret, to the fact that the Governors of Guy's Hospital have ceased to carry out the intention of its founder, who enjoined them to take charge of a certain number of insane Patients.

Present accom-
modation.

There are, at the present time, 15 Lunatic Hospitals under our supervision, to which amount of accommodation may properly be added the departments appropriated to the better classes in the County Asylums of Leicester, Cornwall, and North Wales.

Cost of main-
tenance.
Appendix (D.)

The Patients in these various establishments are maintained and have the advantage of the best medical care and treatment at an actual cost to the institution varying from about 10s. to 28s. weekly, the average of the whole being under 20s. per week.

Amount of out-
lay in Land and
Buildings.

In the hope of aiding those who may be desirous to extend this kind of provision for the Insane, we have endeavoured to estimate the probable outlay necessary in land and buildings, and we give, as illustrations of the amount of money that would be required to provide the best accommodation, the cost which has been incurred in erecting the following Hospitals:

The Manchester Hospital stands on 52 acres of land, and accommodates 100 Patients; the outlay on the estate and buildings amounted to 30,208 *l*.

The Coton Hill Institution, near Stafford, accommodates 140 Patients, and occupies an excellent site of 30 acres: the amount expended on land and buildings has been 39,926 *l*. 11 *s*. 11 *d*.

The outlay on the seven chartered Asylums in Scotland amounted, in the year 1855, to 352,632 *l*. For this sum, land (216 acres), buildings, and furniture were provided for 2,163 Patients, namely for 652 Private and 1,511 Pauper Patients.

Government has, in some instances, recognized and appreciated the value of Lunatic Hospitals by granting them pecuniary aid in Ireland and Scotland, but as yet no such help has been extended in England; nor are they in all cases exempted from taxation.

An extension of this kind of provision for the insane poor in England who are not paupers, has had our continued and earnest

earnest advocacy; and the strong necessity that exists for it is shown in the report made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. It will be seen by this report what advantages Scotland possesses over England in regard to Hospital accommodation, when the respective numbers of the population are considered.*

HOSPITALS.

So great is the want, indeed, of this kind of accommodation for the Insane in England, and so poorly have the efforts of individuals to provide it in the ordinary way been seconded by the public, that attempts have even been made to supply the urgent necessity by forming joint stock associations for the purpose, founded on the principle of a limited liability.

We here again draw attention to the want of Hospital accommodation for insane soldiers, such as is provided for the Insane belonging to the Navy, to whom due care and protection is extended in this respect by the authorities who watch over the welfare of this branch of the service.

No Hospital provision for the Army.

Of late years most important and valuable establishments, somewhat analogous to Hospitals for Lunatics, have been originated, namely, institutions designed for training idiots and imbeciles. To these we shall make special reference in another part of this Report.

Institutions for Idiots.

In the provinces, with the one exception of Norwich, a general desire has been manifested to remove the establishments which had been badly located to better sites; and the result is that nearly all these Hospitals are now well placed, and have the advantage of spacious cheerful grounds for the recreation and occupation of the Patients, who also enjoy the opportunity of taking extended exercise in retired and agreeable parts of the country. The abandonment of buildings falling short of the modern requirements for the Insane, and removal therefrom to structures well suited to their purpose, have been followed by many advantages, not only in directly promoting the comfort of the Patients, but also in forwarding their better treatment; for there is good reason to believe that practices, now obsolete, have been broken off in a great measure by mere change of place, and by the necessity which has arisen for revised Codes of Rules for the government of the new Institutions.

Removal of Hospitals to better sites.

As

* "It appears that of the 833 Private Patients placed in Asylums in Scotland, 652 are in Chartered Asylums, and only 231 in Licensed Houses. In English Hospitals, which are analogous to the Chartered Asylums of Scotland, the private Patients amount to only about 1,000, whereas as many as 2,746 are in Licensed Houses."

HOSPITALS.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

As respects the two Metropolitan Hospitals, we are glad to find that there is now a fair prospect of effecting a removal of Bethlehem to a better site. We regard this proposition with the utmost satisfaction, being firmly convinced that, if well carried out, inestimable benefits will accrue to the occupants of the new building.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

Whenever this most desirable step shall be accomplished, St. Luke's will be the worst situated, and externally the gloomiest Lunatic Hospital in the United Kingdom. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Governors of this wealthy charity will ere long favourably entertain the recommendation we have repeatedly made to abandon a site so unsuited to its purpose, and give their Patients the benefit of country air and exercise in a better locality.*

Although our Lunatic Hospitals have one common object, in the alleviation or cure of disease, they yet differ very materially in the range and scope of the benefits they confer. In most of them Patients suffering from every form of insanity, whether of short or long duration, or complicated with bodily disorder, are received, and have the advantage of hospital treatment; but in a few,—and it is worthy of remark that these are the most wealthy, and hence the best able to render help to those who most need it,—selected cases only are admitted, and many of those which require the largest amount of care are excluded.

It should be added as to Bethlehem Hospital, that it stands in contrast with all other Hospitals for the Insane, by declining to receive payment for Patients, the criminal class excepted; and these, we anticipate, will shortly be removed to the new State Asylum. When this shall be effected, all the inmates will be supported out of the resources of the institution, unless some change is previously made in its rules.

For an account of the condition and management of each Lunatic Hospital, we refer to the entries made in 1862, which we publish at length in the Appendix (F.), and to which we have added an important extract from the Annual Report of the Northampton Hospital, giving a statement of the good results of an excursion taken by a party of 35 Patients to Llandudno, in North Wales.

We desire to draw special attention also to extracts from a letter we have received from Dr. Conolly, (Appendix F.),
setting

* Since the date of this Report the Governors of the Hospital at Exeter have purchased a new site at a short distance from the City.

setting forth the many advantages that would result from the removal of Bethlehem Hospital to a better site.

Having frequently adverted to the unsatisfactory arrangements adopted in the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, we now gladly report very favourably on its improved management. It will be remembered that in our Report of 1859, we at that time repeated our former recommendation "that the mode of training the Patients in this Institution should be altered, by diminishing the amount of scholastic tuition, and by appropriating a far greater portion of time to improvement of the physical condition of the Patients by exercise and manual employments, and thus to the development of their feeble faculties." By the Report of 1862, it appears that these recommendations have been followed, and have been attended by the best effects.

Institution for
Idiots and Im-
beciles.

"Earlswood Asylum, 16 June 1862.

"We have to-day inspected every part of this Institution, and have seen all the inmates, with whose condition, on the whole, we have been much pleased. Great improvements are manifest throughout the building and grounds, as well as in the school arrangement and general discipline; and these have had a corresponding effect in contributing to the comfort and employment of the children, and improving their mental state.

"Since our colleagues visited, on the 18th June in last year, there have been 60 admissions, 31 discharges, and 21 deaths * * *

"Examination of the results in the discharged cases gives satisfactory proof of the beneficial working of the Institution. Out of the 31, only two were sent away wholly unimproved. Seventeen, 10 boys and 7 girls, were improved; the majority of these greatly; and twelve, 7 boys and 5 girls, had so much profited by the instruction obtained here, as to be able to work for their livelihood, some of them having since got regular employment—the girls in domestic service, and the boys as carpenters, tailors, and mat-makers."

The change of system carried into effect at Earlswood has not been confined merely to this Institution, a similar plan having been introduced with advantage into the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles at Colchester. As respects the latter Establishment, we are enabled in this respect to report very favourably; and we are glad to find that the Board of Governors are making strenuous efforts to raise a fund sufficient for the purchase of the property, which is at present rented from Sir M. Peto, under very liberal conditions.

HOSPITALS.

The Institution for Idiots at Bath, we have reason to believe is conducted in a most creditable manner. As children only are admitted, it has not been brought under regular statutory visitation, and our information regarding it is necessarily imperfect; but we have derived a favourable impression as to its condition and management from occasional inspection.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

In general condition and management the Licensed Houses do not present any material difference from what has previously been reported; but an event lately occurred in one of them which renders a particular mention of it necessary. The circumstances attending the death of W. N., a patient in Blacklands House, who was found to have several ribs broken, called, in the opinion of the Board, for a full inquiry, which was conducted by two Commissioners, the evidence of the Medical Superintendent, and two of the attendants, being taken on oath before them. After a long investigation before the Coroner, the Jury had returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by collapse from disease of the heart and fractured ribs, occasioned during a struggle with the attendants, but exonerating them from blame.*

W. N. was a tall, powerful man, labouring under acute mania, with symptoms of general paralysis. During the four days he was in Blacklands, he had repeatedly assaulted the attendants who were in charge of him, and his violence was so great, that three and four, and even five men had great difficulty in controlling him. Several desperate conflicts took place between him and his attendants, during which they frequently fell down together, and over the bedstead which was in his room. At four o'clock in the morning of the day upon which he died, he appears to have obtained a light in his room, with which he endeavoured to set fire to the door, and a most violent struggle took place between him and the attendants, by whom he was then fastened to the bed with a sheet and towels. When seen by the Medical Superintendent, at half-past 10 o'clock, his breathing was noticed to be quicker than usual, but no examination was made at that time, as he even objected to having his pulse felt. Upon getting him out of

* The verdict was, that W. N. died "from the mortal effects of collapse occasioned by a diseased state of his heart, and fractures of divers of his ribs, occasioned during a struggle with certain attendants in an Asylum in which the said W. N. was a Lunatic Patient, and that the evidence adduced before them (the jurors) has proved that no person is in default on account of the death of W. N. aforesaid."

of bed shortly afterwards, he fainted, and was found in a state of collapse, from which he did not rally, and died in two hours. A post-mortem examination was made by a surgeon of eminence in London, when the body externally was discovered to be very much bruised, and the skin in places broken. Three ribs were fractured on the right side, and six on the left. The heart was also extensively diseased.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

No mechanical restraint beyond tying the patient in bed with a sheet and towels (and which was done without the sanction of the Superintendent) appears to have been used, and he seems always to have had at least three attendants constantly with him, the presence of attendants being looked upon by the medical officers as preferable to the use either of restraint, or the padded room.

There can be no doubt that the fractured ribs, which were the immediate cause of W. N.'s death, resulted from the struggle with his attendants early in the morning of the day on which he died. Although the jury acquitted the attendants of blame, the Commissioners could come to no satisfactory conclusion with regard to their conduct. The result was, that, without being able to prove that undue violence had been used, two of the senior attendants were requested to resign their situations by the Medical Superintendent.

The Commissioners who investigated the case could not avoid coming to the conclusion that the treatment of W. N. had not been judicious, and that there had been a want of proper care and supervision.

The registers were found to be very defective; and, notwithstanding the circumstances of unusual violence (especially on the morning of the patient's death), the Medical Superintendent, who lives in a detached house and had no independent means of gaining admission into the main building during the night, was not summoned, and did not see the patient until making his ordinary rounds at half-past 10 o'clock.

Upon this, the proprietor was required to state to the Board what arrangements he proposed to make to guard against the recurrence of a similar disaster, and we received a detailed statement of the steps he was about to adopt with this view, which appeared to be satisfactory.

Pursuant to the powers and provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 60, we have recently issued a Revised Order, of which a copy is appended (Appendix G.), in substitution for one of the 9th January 1846, directing the form of

CASE BOOK.

CASE BOOK. particulars to be from time to time entered in the Medical "Case Book" of every Licensed House and Hospital.

ATTENDANTS. Further observation and experience have confirmed our frequently expressed opinion, that, to secure the continued services of competent attendants and nurses, they should be well remunerated, suitably accommodated, relieved from menial work, and afforded a sufficient amount of relaxation. Where these important considerations are not observed, we usually find an inferior class of servants, who have been only a short time in the Asylum. The reason for this is obvious. In the first place, those having such qualifications and amount of education as would enable them to attain a respectable position in life, do not make application for vacant places, and incompetent persons are consequently engaged, who, having little desire to remain in a badly paid situation, keep a constant look-out for preferment elsewhere. Negligence also, the result of the same indifference to retain an ill-requited office, may call for dismissal. Hence the frequent change of attendants, a circumstance most detrimental to the Patients, who indeed often complain to us of the repeated introduction of new and untried persons, unaccustomed to the duties of the house, and ignorant of their wants.*

The evils we now speak of, much as they affect the condition of the permanent residents, operate equally, if not more detrimentally, in cases of relapse; for these Patients, on re-admission into the Asylum from which they had been discharged, necessarily fall into the hands of utter strangers, and look in vain for the anticipated welcome and sympathy from old and tried nurses, in whom they had learnt by experience to place confidence. They are in fact deprived of the benefit of two powerful curative agents, namely, the suspension of morbid thoughts by the renewal of old associations at the sight of a well-remembered face, and also the good which invariably results from the friendly care and skilful management of those who have been instrumental in promoting previous recovery, and are in consequence the most capable of again helping to produce a like result.

Believing, therefore, that continuance of service and efficiency are, as a rule, proportionate to liberal remuneration and treatment,

* According to a return obtained by us some little time ago, it appears that during the years 1856-7 there were no less than 192 new attendants and nurses engaged in the five Metropolitan Licensed Houses receiving Pauper Patients.

treatment, it becomes a matter of paramount importance to ATTENDANTS. endeavour to obtain for all nurses and attendants these inducements for good conduct; and, in the hope of promoting this object, we propose to renew our inquiries on this subject when making our next statutory visitations.

Nothing tends more to the comfort and benefit of Patients TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PATIENTS FROM ASYLUMS. in Asylums than occasional visits to their friends, and it is very desirable that Superintendents should be invested with discretionary authority to permit their temporary absence, without requiring, in every case, a special order by two Visitors, under the 79th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

In reference to this subject, the following entry was made in the books of the Gloucester County Asylum, by the Visiting Commissioners, on the 6th June 1862 :

"The practice of allowing Patients to visit their friends for the day, and occasionally for a few days, is reported to be attended with the best results. Upwards of 400 of such visits are stated to have been made during the past year, and in no case has the written undertaking to bring back the Patient within the stipulated time been violated. We think that it would be desirable if this practice were placed on a more regular and satisfactory footing, by a 'Regulation of the Committee of Visitors,' under the provisions of the 124th section of 'The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.'"

The last Visiting Commissioners, in their entry, observed as follows :—

"We must not omit to notice, with satisfaction, the resolution adopted by the Visitors, in accordance with the suggestion made on the occasion of the last visit, empowering the Medical Superintendent 'to give leave of absence from the Asylum to such Patients as he shall think suitable, for such limited period, not exceeding four days at any one time, when and as often as he shall deem desirable.'"

We are induced to place on record the above particulars, in the hope that the power of Visitors in this respect may be generally made known, and that the example set at Gloucester may be followed in all other Asylums.

The system of Workhouse visitation has been the same as WORKHOUSES. in former years.

The Metropolitan Workhouses, and also such of those in the provinces as have separate Lunatic Wards, in all amounting to 101, are, as a rule, visited annually.

WORKHOUSES.

The inspection of others is left to the discretion of the Commissioners on circuit, and is regulated so as to suit the performance of their other duties.

We append to this Report (Appendix H.) a tabular list of 391 Workhouses thus visited during the past year, containing a total of 7,221 Patients.

Very little real improvement has taken place in the treatment and accommodation of insane paupers detained in Workhouses. In some few cases the Visiting Commissioners report that a change for the better has been effected; but it will be seen by the extracts from Workhouse Reports, which we give in the Appendix (H.), that in many cases great evils still prevail.

It is to be observed also that the number of Lunatics and Idiots in Workhouses is steadily on the increase; and it appears from the returns of the Poor Law Board, that on the 1st of January 1862 there were 8,803 such inmates, as compared with 6,800 on the 1st of January 1857.*

We have never ceased to be of opinion that the general construction and arrangements of Workhouses render them altogether unsuitable for the accommodation and treatment of insane patients. The restrictions under which Workhouses are managed, and which are perhaps necessary to check imposition and disorderly conduct on the part of ordinary paupers, are ever more or less extended to the insane paupers also, who likewise share to a great extent the gloomy unfurnished wards, the narrow airing-courts, and the low diet. Boards of Guardians, who view them as paupers only, are very rarely persuaded to extend to the lunatic and the idiot inmates the comforts and indulgences which their malady or their helplessness so urgently needs.

So long as the patient is not dangerous or unusually troublesome, he is kept in the cheerless wards of the workhouse, and many curable cases are thus retained until their disease becomes chronic, and their cure hopeless.

Hitherto the Legislature, whilst empowering us to visit the wards of workhouses, and examine into the condition of lunatics and idiots detained in them, has neither entrusted us with power to effect any amendment in their accommodation and treatment, nor enabled us to order the removal to an Asylum

* From the above returns it appears that on the 1st day of January 1862 the total number of Pauper Lunatics was 34,215; viz.:—

In Workhouses	-	-	-	-	8,803
In Asylums and Single Patients	-	-	-	-	25,412

Asylum of any Lunatics whom we deemed to be improperly WORKHOUSES. detained.

The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act 1862 contains some enactments, however, which materially affect our position and powers in reference to the visitation of Workhouses, and which we have reason to hope may ultimately enable us to remedy the more glaring evils now existing, and in some degree ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate class of Pauper Lunatics who must necessarily remain inmates of Workhouse wards.

The Eighth Section enables the visitors of any Asylum, and the guardians of any parish or union within the district for which the Asylum has been provided, to make arrangements for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic Lunatics in the Workhouse, subject to the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the President of the Poor Law Board.*

The 31st section empowers two or more of the Commissioners upon their visitation of any Workhouse, by an order under their hands, to direct the removal to an Asylum of any Lunatic therein, who, in their opinion, is not a proper person to be kept in the Workhouse; and the 32d and 33d sections further enable them to visit and examine any Pauper Lunatic not in a Workhouse, and upon the certificate of a medical man, to make a peremptory order for the reception of the Patient into an Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House. The 34th section has reference to the lists of Patients in Asylums chargeable to unions and parishes; and by the 37th section, the Visiting Committee, &c., of unions and parishes are required, at least once in each quarter, to make a report relative to the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the Lunatics in the Workhouse, which reports are to be laid before the Commissioners on the occasion of their visits.

Under the 8th section, the guardians of several unions have already applied to us for our approval of arrangements made, or to be made, in the Workhouses for the reception of a stated number of Patients, selected by the Superintendents of
Asylums

* Doubts having arisen upon the construction of the 8th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, whether the chronic Lunatics thereby authorised to be removed from an Asylum to a Workhouse were to be limited to Lunatics belonging to the parish or union with whose Boards of Guardians the arrangements are empowered to be made, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown has been taken, according to which, the effect of the clause is to establish this limitation.

WORKHOUSES. Asylums as harmless chronic Lunatics, who may be properly treated therein. But with one exception, all the applications have related to the removal of so very limited a number of Patients, that no formal consent has been thought necessary in these instances.

In the case of Mile End Old Town, however, the proposal embraced the sanctioning of an entirely new detached building, constructed expressly for lunatic wards upon ground within the Workhouse precincts, and intended for the reception of 26 Male and 50 Female Patients. Two members of our Board, who inspected the wards, having reported favourably as to their general construction and arrangements, we in this case intimated to the Guardians that, before granting our approval of their proposal for the reception therein of chronic Lunatics under the provisions of the 8th section, we should require compliance with certain specified conditions. To this they readily assented.

The conditions which, as a general rule, we shall deem essential, may be stated as follows.

1. That separate wards be provided for Patients of each sex.
2. That the wards contain both day-rooms and dormitories.
3. That the floors of all the rooms be boarded.
4. That at least 500 feet of cubical space be allowed in the dormitories for each Patient, exclusive of passages and corridors.
5. That at least 400 feet of cubical space be allowed in the day-rooms for each Patient.
6. That the single bed-rooms contain at least 600 feet of cubical space.
7. That the associated dormitories for Males contain at least three beds.
8. That each ward be provided with a water-closet, bath-room, and lavatory in doors.
9. That suitable airing-courts be set apart for the exclusive use of the Patients.
10. That the wards be properly furnished, and that every Male have a separate bed.
11. That at least one paid attendant for each sex be appointed to reside in the wards, and to be exclusively employed in the care of the Patients.
12. That arrangements should have been made for visitation by the medical officer, either daily, or so often as the Commissioners shall determine. That he shall keep a record of all admissions, discharges, and deaths, and of cases of seclusion, accidents, and escapes, &c., in a form to be approved of by the Commissioners and the Poor Law Board.
13. That a Code of Rules and Regulations should have been drawn up, setting forth the powers and duties of the Medical Officer, and for the guidance of the attendants and general management of the wards.
14. That a special and liberal dietary, to be approved by the Commissioners and the Poor Board, be fixed.

By

By the strict enforcement of these or similar stipulations in WORKHOUSES. every instance where our approval is required under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act, we trust we may be enabled in many cases to secure proper treatment for the Patients removed from Asylums, and that by the association of those Patients with others already in the insane wards of Workhouses, a more liberal treatment may ultimately be extended to all.

The power conferred upon us by the 31st section has already been usefully exercised in the case of an idiot belonging to the Gainsborough Union, who in the Quarterly Return was reported by the Medical Officer to be an inmate of the Workhouse, and not properly taken care of. Removal of Lunatics from Workhouses to Asylums, by order of Visiting Commissioners.

It appeared from the correspondence which took place that the idiot was so destructive, dirty, and troublesome, that the Guardians had applied to the Justices in Petty Sessions for an order for his removal to an Asylum, but the Bench had refused the order, on the ground that he was not a dangerous lunatic, although it was shown that his habits were most filthy, that he was quite unmanageable, and that he greatly disturbed the other inmates of the house.

Upon these facts being brought under the notice of the Board, they referred the case to two of their number, at that time on circuit, who accordingly visited the Workhouse on the 23d of January, and by an order under their hands directed the removal of the Patient to the County Asylum, which order was duly executed on the 29th of January following.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity of extending a larger amount of protection over Single Pauper Patients; for although their general condition may have been materially improved by the regular visitation of the District Medical Officers and the examination made by us of their reports, yet instances of gross neglect are still occasionally brought to light, such as the two following, which called for our interference during the last year. SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS.

The first case is that of S. R., a middle-aged man, who lived with his brother in the county of Warwick. In consequence of his propensity to throw about any articles that came in his way, the restraint of a strait waistcoat was deemed necessary, and although it was only loosely applied, yet, as the poor man wore the jacket both night and day, removal of the Patient was recommended, and accordingly he was admitted into the County Asylum, where, it is almost needless to say, the

SINGLE PAU-
PER PATIENTS.

the restraint has been abandoned altogether, and the general condition of the Patient has been greatly improved.

The next case with which we were enabled to deal under the powers conferred upon us by the 32d section of the late Act, is one to which we desire to draw prominent notice as illustrative of the indifference displayed by parochial and other authorities to the disgraceful condition of a poor idiot, J. A., having no home or relatives. The case came before us in the ordinary Quarterly Return for the district of Earl Soham, in the Plomesgate Union, wherein the Lunatic was described as "houseless."

It appeared, from the statement of the Medical Officer in answer to our inquiries, that the man was an idiot, 53 years of age; that he had formerly slept in an outhouse until it became infested with rats, and that he had since slept in a privy, his habits being so dirty that no one would take him in as a lodger. That the Guardians, who had formerly allowed 2s. 6d. per week for his maintenance, were aware of his state; but although the pecuniary allowance had been discontinued, and the facts were subsequently made known to the authorities by the Medical Officer, that no steps had been taken for the protection of the Lunatic, or his removal to the Asylum. He was accordingly visited by two Commissioners on the 16th of October last, who, upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of the district, made an order for his removal, and he was forthwith taken to the County Asylum, where it is reported by the Medical Officer that "he goes on very comfortably, and is pretty constantly employed in assisting in the laundry; he turns the mangle; and he appears quite contented with his abode here, and his employment."

SINGLE
PRIVATE
PATIENTS.

The number of insane persons under certificates as "Single Patients" in unlicensed houses, on the 1st January 1863, was 150, viz., 69 of the Male and 81 of the Female sex. Of these, 48 (24 of each sex) have been found lunatic by inquisition. As respects the class last referred to, since the passing of "The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 86), which provides that they shall be seen four times at least in every year by the Visitors in Lunacy, we have come to the resolution that any visitation by ourselves should, unless special circumstances required it in any particular case, for the future be discontinued. We had the satisfaction of receiving your Lordship's express approval of this course. It is material to observe that the visitation of "Single Patients" by members of our Board is permissive and discretionary, and not required by the 92d section

section of the "Lunacy Act, c. 100," to be made at any stated periods.

SINGLE
PRIVATE
PATIENTS.

We visited, during the year 1862, 121 Single Patients. Their condition and treatment, as reported by the Visiting Commissioners, do not appear in any case to call for special observation.

For the instruction and guidance of Medical Practitioners, and other persons responsible for the care of Single Patients, we have circulated a Paper (Appendix I.) setting forth the provisions of the law applicable to them, in which we have, as authorised by the 42d section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, prescribed "The Form of and the Particulars to be entered in the Medical Visitation Book."

We have made inquiries into various cases which have come before us relative to the property of Lunatic Patients. The following comprise those only in which we have found it necessary to apply for your Lordship's interference.

The case of M. D., a female idiot, who resided near Staines, under the care of Mr. Haynes during his life, and subsequently under that of Mrs. Haynes, his widow, has been more than once brought under your notice. On these occasions it was not considered that any order for inquiry would tend to the advantage of the Patient, her property, consisting only of the small copyhold house in which she lived, not being easily dealt with.

Case of M. D.

This property, it was understood, was in the Manor of Egham, and held under the Crown; was subject to a certain fine and other payments, which had been advanced by Mr. Haynes in his lifetime; was let (on Mrs. Haynes taking charge of the Patient) for 25*l.* per annum; and was altogether insufficient for the Patient's support.

It was stated that M. D. became entitled to this property under her mother's settlement; but the Commissioners did not know in whose custody such settlement was, nor from whom to seek information on the subject; some doubt also existed as to whether the Patient had an absolute or only a qualified interest in the estate.

In April 1862 Mrs. Haynes became so infirm and unwell as to be quite unable to take care of the Patient, and this fact having been made known to the Commissioners, they brought the matter again under the notice of your Lordship, and reported the case to be one in which the property and income of M. D. had not been correctly ascertained, and where such property was not fully protected.

PROPERTY.
Captain B.

Captain F. B. was admitted as a Single Lunatic Patient into the house of Mr. John T. Arlidge, Surgeon, of No. 30, Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, under the usual order and certificates, on the 22d August 1861.

He was visited by a member of this Board on the 14th December 1861, when it appeared that he was subject to various delusions. From the inquiries made, it appeared that Captain B. was confined in a licensed house, called Denham Park, in the year 1844; and that, although discharged as not cured from that house, he remained at large for some years. In the early part of 1860 he was placed with a Surgeon at Ramsgate (Mr. Pitcher, it is believed) for three months. Previously to that time he had been very penurious, depressed, and suspicious, and was finally persuaded to place himself in the house of a medical man.

In the year 1861 he was confined, under regular certificates, with Dr. Stilwell, of Beckenham, Kent, where he remained during a few weeks, and then went to Dr. Arlidge's, where he resided subsequently.

During the time Captain B. was at Dr Arlidge's he was in the habit of drawing cheques on his bankers, who were not aware of his being a Lunatic. These cheques were drawn in the presence of, and given to, Mr. B., the Patient's solicitor, and were by him, as it is believed, applied for the benefit of Captain B. and his family. We were informed that Captain B.'s property consisted chiefly of stock in the Funds, standing in the names of Trustees, who paid the income into the hands of Captain B.'s bankers, but who, being now acquainted with Captain B.'s insanity, would probably decline to continue the payments.

Captain B. is married, but separated from his wife many years ago, and they have two children, a son (nearly of age) and a daughter; an adequate allowance having been made to the wife and children. The bulk of the property, however, has not been touched, as it is understood, but the income has been a little exceeded during the last year.

We were informed, that the Rev. Mr. N., an old College friend of Captain B., who has been much confided in by him, and under whose care one of Captain B.'s children resides, would be willing to act as committee, were it deemed fit to appoint him.

Dr. Arlidge's opinion was, that Captain B. is not likely to recover his sanity.

Under the above circumstances, it appeared to us that the
income

income of Captain B. was not properly applied, and we there-^{PROPERTY.} fore, on the 5th February 1862, reported the case to your Lordship, trusting that you would cause such inquiries to be made, and such proceedings to be adopted in the matter as might appear to you to be proper.

Miss A. B. was placed, on the 18th day of December 1858,^{Case of Miss A. B.} as a Lunatic Patient in Camberwell House, on the authority of her brother, Mr. T. B., and of two medical certificates, in the usual manner.

On the 4th of August 1860 she was admitted into the Cambridge County Lunatic Asylum, having been transferred there by her brother, with the consent of two of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The Commissioners subsequently received a letter from Dr. Lawrence, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum (wherein the Patients are mostly Paupers), stating that Miss A. B. refused her food, and that she had sworn not to take any food in the society of Paupers; that this had lasted already some time, and that her life had become precarious. The Commissioners, therefore, recommended her brother to remove her to some other Asylum, where she might not associate with Paupers.

To this letter the Commissioners received an answer from the brother of the Patient, expressing no wish to remove his sister, and stating that she was entitled to the sum of 500 l., which had formerly been invested, but which was then in his own possession uninvested. He also intimated that in case of her removal, there would be no alternative but to place her in the Bedford County Lunatic Asylum, being an Asylum for Lunatics only of the Pauper Class.

Upon receiving this information, the Commissioners, on 19th April, stated that they must take into consideration the necessity of applying to your Lordship on the subject, and requesting to know the names of the guardians or trustees whose duty it was to invest the money properly.

Mr. T. B., in reply (on 21st April) stated the name and residence of the person (Mr. C.) who was joint guardian with himself; whereupon the Commissioners immediately communicated with Mr. C., intimating that the 500 l. ought to be invested without delay; adding, that unless this were done, they should bring the case before you. An answer to this communication was addressed to the Commissioners by a solicitor, stating that it had been arranged between the guardians and trustees that T. B. (the brother) should take the money, and give 5 l. per cent. interest for it.

PROPERTY.

The Commissioners were disposed to think that in the event of the death of A. B., the 500*l.* would become the property of T. B. (the brother), and of J. B., a sister of the Lunatic. They therefore felt it their duty to report to your Lordship that the property of A. B. was not fully protected, trusting that you would adopt such proceedings as might seem meet, for causing the property to be secured, or otherwise for disposing of it in such way that the same might be made fully available for the maintenance and comfort of the Lunatic.

MEDICAL
CERTIFICATES.
Hall v. Semple

The subject of Medical Certificates, and the necessity for the utmost caution on the part of the Medical Practitioners who sign them, and the Proprietors and Superintendents who receive the Patients to whom they relate, were, during the last year, brought prominently before the public in the case of Hall v. Semple, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict with 150*l.* damages against the defendant, for having signed one of the certificates for his admission into Munster House, Fulham. The charge was, that Dr. Semple had negligently and culpably failed duly to inquire into the truth of the facts, from which mainly he drew his conclusion that Mr. Hall was insane; and in the course of the trial, which lasted five days, the law applicable to the case was fully discussed, and ably and elaborately laid down by the presiding Judge. Upon being questioned by Mr. Justice Crompton, the Jury stated their opinion that Dr. Semple *bonâ fide* believed that in what he did he was authorised by the Act, although he did it negligently; upon which Mr. Justice Crompton observed, "that is a verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground of culpable negligence and want of reasonable care and probable cause;" to which the Jury assented.

We have now to advert to a grave violation of the law committed by another party in the case, and commented on during the trial. The second certificate for Mr. Hall's reception, signed by Mr. Guy, a surgeon, purported to be founded upon an examination of the Patient upwards of six weeks prior to its date; whereas the 4th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96 requires that the Patient should have been examined not more than seven clear days previously to his reception.

Mr. Hall was admitted into Munster House on the 31st July 1862; and on the 2d August, before any return respecting him had been made to our office, the House was visited by two members of this Board, whose attention was particularly directed by Mr. Elliott, the proprietor, to

to the case of Mr. Hall, as apparently not insane. The Visiting Commissioners, who, without such an intimation, would have specially examined Mr. Hall, had a long separate interview with him, during which the irregularity and invalidity of Mr. Guy's certificate transpired. Mr. Elliott was at once informed by the Visiting Commissioners that he could no longer legally retain Mr. Hall as a Patient, and they made the following Entries relative to his case in the "Visitors' Book : "

MEDICAL
CERTIFICATES.
Hall v. Semple.

VISITORS' BOOK.

" 2 August 1862.

" We had a long and special interview with the Patient last received " (Mr. Hall), " and which suggested the necessity of a full inquiry into his case and history. On examining the certificates under which he was admitted on the 31st ultimo, it appeared that one of them " (Mr. Guy's), " dated the 29th of July, was founded on a visit to the Patient on the 13th of June, and is consequently wholly invalid. It follows that the Patient can no longer be legally detained."

Mr. Hall was, upon this ground, forthwith discharged by Mr. Elliott. In other circumstances, had he remained a Patient, the inquiry as to his insanity would have been followed up in regular course. As it was, there was no necessity for the Commissioners to determine that question. But it became our duty to consider the propriety of taking legal proceedings against Mr. Guy for having signed a certificate contrary to the provisions of the Act, and against Mr. Elliott for a misdemeanor in having received a Patient on such a certificate.

Mr. Guy, in explanation, pleaded his ignorance of the law respecting the dates of signing and examination, and stated that he had, in fact, seen Mr. Hall several times subsequently to his examination, and once within three or four days before signing the certificate. Mr. Guy was thereupon informed, that, although he had in this case been very culpable in neglecting to make himself acquainted with the salutary provisions of the Act, yet, as it did not appear to the Commissioners that he had acted in wilful violation of the law, they would forego any further proceedings against him.

As respects Mr. Elliott, who merely pleaded inadvertency in omitting to observe the date of examination, a letter was addressed to him by the Solicitors of the Board, from which the following is an extract :

" We are instructed by the Commissioners to say, that, having fully considered your explanation, they cannot think it

MEDICAL
CERTIFICATES.
Hall v. Semple.

satisfactory. In their opinion there is no part of the duty of a proprietor of a Licensed House which requires greater care than the examination of certificates. Your long experience ought to have rendered you familiar with the particulars in regard to them, which demand special attention. The Commissioners therefore consider your negligence on this occasion as a most grave offence. They instruct us, however, to say, that, although they will at present forego any further proceedings, yet, in the event of a similar occurrence, they will, without fail, institute a prosecution against you." Subsequently to the trial of the action Hall v. Semple, it appeared to the Commissioners expedient that they should again address Mr. Elliott in reference to his illegal reception of Mr. Hall, and, in order to the promulgation of their views, to circulate generally copies of their communication. We subjoin (Appendix J.) copies of the letter and circular.

We may add, that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 23d February last, Sir George Grey stated that "he had communicated with the Commissioners in Lunacy on the subject, and asked them whether, in their opinion, the case of Hall and Semple showed any necessity for a change in the law. Their reply, in which he entirely concurred, was, that it did not. In that case there had not been an observance, but a violation of the law; and if the proprietor of the Licensed House had done his duty, the case would not have occurred. The Commissioners had censured him for culpable neglect, and addressed a circular to the Proprietors of all the other Houses, calling their attention specially to the requirements of the Act of Parliament. He hoped that the verdict in the case, assuming that it stood, and the measures taken by the Commissioners, would effectually prevent a recurrence of such cases."

DEFECTIVE
CERTIFICATE
OF CAUSE OF
DEATH.

Case of J. H.,
Durham
Asylum.
Proceedings
against Super-
intendent.

We regret to state, that in the course of the past year we had occasion to institute legal proceedings against Dr. Smith, the Superintendent of the Durham County Asylum, for a violation of an important provision of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," in reference to his certificate of the cause of death of J. H., a Male Pauper Patient.

The form of certificate prescribed by the 92d section is as follows:

"I certify that the apparent cause of death of the said ——— [as ascertained by post-mortem examination (if so)] was ———."

The

The following was Dr. Smith's certificate appended to the notice of death:

DEFECTIVE
CERTIFICATE
OF CAUSE OF
DEATH.

"I certify that the apparent cause of death of the said J. H. (as ascertained by a Coroner's Jury) was pleuro pneumonia."

This certificate bore date the 13th January 1862, the Patient having, as stated in the notice, died on the 9th previous, in the presence of W. Metcalfe, an attendant.

Such were the only particulars communicated to this office relative to the death of J. H., and it was not until after a visit to the Asylum by two of our number, on the 24th April, that any further information was received by the Board upon the subject.

The Visiting Commissioners, whose Report generally, as respected the Superintendent, was favourable, amongst other deaths not from ordinary causes specially noticed the case of J. H. as follows:

"J. H., admitted 2d August 1861, in an advanced stage of general paralysis, died 9th January last, prior to which several ribs were found to have been broken. Inquest held by the Deputy Coroner. The post-mortem examination disclosed the facts of the recent fractures of 16 or 17 ribs, and the rupture of the bladder. The 8th rib on the left side had punctured the pleura. The Deputy Coroner did not examine any Patient, although Dr. Smith suggested to him to do so. He is stated to have summed up against Metcalfe, the attendant immediately in charge of the Patient, as having by violence ruptured the bladder. The Jury, by their verdict, acquitted Metcalfe of manslaughter, and found the cause of death to have been pneumonia. About a fortnight subsequently it transpired that Metcalfe had had a personal altercation with H. in the airing court, when they fell together, Metcalfe uppermost, and that the latter, as it is believed to extricate himself from the Patient's grasp, knelt upon his chest. It further transpired that Metcalfe had, shortly before, ill-used other Patients, and knocked down one with a broomstick; he was therefore summarily dismissed, and at the same time another attendant in the same ward, who had neglected to report what he had witnessed of the occurrence in the airing-court, was required to resign."

The Visiting Commissioners, when thus recording the facts, were not aware that the Superintendent, in his certificate of the cause of death, had omitted all mention of the post-mortem examination, and of the serious, if not fatal, personal injuries thereby disclosed.

It is material here also to state that, in the notice trans-

DEFECTIVE
CERTIFICATE
OF CAUSE OF
DEATH.

mitted to this office of the dismissal of Metcalfe, the attendant, no reference was made to the case of J. H. He was merely reported to have been dismissed "for harshness to Patients."

The Board were thus left in entire ignorance of the real facts of the case, so material for their immediate information and guidance.

In these circumstances, proceedings were instituted against Dr. Smith, for a penalty under the 93d section of the Act.

The case came on for hearing before the Justices in Petty Sessions at Stockton, on the 23d July. Both parties were represented by Counsel, and the Justices, during a lengthened inquiry, were put in full possession of the law and the facts. Although the case was most clearly proved, and the law was beyond question, the Justices, after expressing an opinion that Dr. Smith had complied with the spirit of the Act, dismissed the summons, but refused his application for costs.

Against this decision, as one which could not be sustained, notice of appeal was at once given by our Counsel. The Board however were subsequently advised that an appeal would not lie in the circumstances, and that the only mode of bringing the decision under the review of a superior court, was by a case under the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43. But as such a case had not been applied for within proper time, the Board were not enabled to prosecute the appeal.

PROSECUTIONS
Illegal deten-
tion of an In-
sane gentleman.

In consequence of a written communication, received 18th January 1862, drawing the attention of the Board to the alleged illegal detention and ill treatment of two gentlemen, Mr. M. and Mr. T., as insane, by Mr. T. M. Tomkin, a surgeon at Witham in Essex, a special local inquiry was instituted on the 22d January by two of our number, who saw and examined the gentlemen named, and took the evidence of all the persons at Witham to whom they were referred as capable of furnishing material information.

Mr. T. M. Tomkin had, within a few months, succeeded his late father, Dr. Tomkin, as proprietor of the licensed house known as the Witham Asylum, into which the Visiting Commissioners found that Mr. M. had been received as a Patient, under an order and certificate from Mr. Tomkin's private residence, on the day previous. The other gentleman, Mr. T., continued to reside there.

The Visiting Commissioners reported, as the result of their inquiry, that the charges against Mr. Tomkin were substantially proved, and that Mr. M. and Mr. T. were, and for some years past had been, insane.

In these circumstances, a bill of indictment was preferred **PROSECUTIONS.** by our solicitor against Mr. Tomkin for a misdemeanor in receiving and taking charge of Mr. M., a lunatic, without an order and medical certificates, as required by the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. A true bill having been found, the case came on for trial before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Defendant pleaded guilty, and, in compliance with the instructions of the Board, was permitted, without any evidence being offered in support of the charge, to enter into recognizances to appear and receive judgment whenever called upon to do so.

The Chief Justice spoke in strong terms of the propriety of the prosecution, and of the great necessity there was that all persons afflicted with insanity should be placed under the supervision of the Commissioners, as a public body authorised by the Legislature to watch over and protect them.

During the year two instances of acts of violence on the part of Attendants in the County Asylums of Colney Hatch and Surrey have called for the interference of the Committee of Visitors, who in both cases acted with promptitude and vigour, causing each delinquent to be brought to trial for the offence he had committed. **Attendants at Colney Hatch and Surrey Asylum.**

Great irregularities having for a long period prevailed with regard to the returns made to our office from the Devon Asylum, we felt it our duty to institute proceedings against the late clerk of that establishment. In these proceedings the penalties which the statute imposes for such neglect were enforced, though the magistrates dealt leniently in the case, deeming the clerk sufficiently punished by the loss of the post from which he had been previously dismissed. **Prosecution of Clerk of Devon Asylum.**

We may here remark, that great inconvenience is caused in this department by the neglect of medical officers and clerks of unions to make their returns under the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, ss. 64 & 66, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 21. The information which these returns contain is essential to the due exercise of the powers conferred upon us to secure the proper treatment of the insane, and the frequent recurrence of such irregularities has rendered necessary a more strict enforcement of the law.

Several cases of death from injuries or violence have occurred in County Asylums or Licensed Houses during the year, and have been the subject of full inquiry by the Visitors or Commissioners, as well as by the Coroner. **DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE OR INJURIES.**

DEATHS FROM
VIOLENCE OR
INJURIES.

The following are the more important of these cases.

In the Surrey County Asylum, T. W., an idiotic boy, who was sleeping in an associated dormitory with 11 other epileptic Patients, was found early in the evening dead in his bed, with slight marks upon his body, and blood oozing from his nostrils. Smears of blood and spots of fœcal matter were also observed on the floor leading from a close stool near the door of the room to the bed of the deceased, and the mark of a man's foot in the blood, was observed near the door. The foot of another Patient lying in the next bed to deceased was marked with blood, and also his shirt, but no traces of blood were found on any of the other Patients. A post-mortem examination disclosed fractures of four ribs on the left side, with injury to the pleura, and an effusion of blood into the cavity of the arachnoid, which was the immediate cause of death. There was also a slight bruise on the scalp. No information could be obtained from any of the other Patients as to what had taken place; and though there can be no doubt that the Patient above referred to had been out of bed, and had probably placed the deceased in the position in which he was found, there was, in the opinion of the Jury, no evidence to show whether the injuries had been inflicted by this man, or to what extent they might have been produced by falls. The following verdict was returned: "That the deceased died from effusion of blood on the brain, whether accidentally arising, or the effect of personal violence, we have no legal proof."

We felt it right to intimate to the Superintendent our opinion that it was undesirable that none but epileptic Patients, incapable of giving a lucid statement, should be placed to sleep in a dormitory, and we recommended that some Patients of more sense and capacity to give evidence should be placed in the ward.

W. J., a Male Patient in Hanwell, was found dead in a dormitory containing three other Patients, at 20 minutes past 10 on the evening of the 17th May. The attendant was called by a Patient who slept in the same room, and who informed him that W. J. was dead. The body was on the bed, the head hanging back between the bedstead and the wall, and the left arm hanging down off the bedstead, the right laying on his breast. His shirt was torn, and pulled down over his shoulders and throat, and there was blood and some excrement on the shirt, and also on the floor by the bed. Blood was also found on the shirt of the Patient who called
attention

attention to W. J.'s death. On examining the body after death, several scratches and a slight wound were found on the throat, and slight bruises on the knees. The internal appearances showed that death had been sudden, and the effect of violence. Upon the inquest, Dr. Begley stated that the Patient alluded to informed him that W. J. got out of bed, and was noisy, and he asked him to be quiet, and he would not, so he put him into bed, and held him down by his neck, and that he took the Attendant, and showed him the way in which he did it, the marks on the deceased's body corresponding with his statement. The other two Patients who slept in the room were incapable of giving any account of the occurrence, and were not examined at the inquest. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was occasioned by congestion of the brain and lungs, produced by external violence; but whether such violence were produced by the deceased's own hands, or by a Patient who slept in the same room with him, there was no satisfactory evidence to prove.

DEATHS FROM
VIOLENCE OR
INJURIES.

In June last our attention was drawn by the Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum to a grave omission on the part of the Assistant Medical Officers which had been brought under their notice. It appeared that in July of the previous year, W. H., a Male Patient, had died, labouring under symptoms of general paralysis, and that upon a post-mortem examination of the body, three ribs were found to be fractured. The examination was made by Dr. Jepson, the Assistant Medical Officer, voluntarily, and without the knowledge of Dr. Begley, to whom he did not communicate the fact of his having examined the body at all. Mr. Ellis, the Assistant Medical Officer on the Female side, who appears to have been summoned by Dr. Jepson to examine the fractures, mentioned the fact nearly a year afterwards to Dr. Sankey, who immediately communicated it to Dr. Begley. This gentleman very properly at once reported the circumstances to the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, by whom a full inquiry was instituted. The ribs were stated to be in an advanced stage of repair, and not to be attended by any injury to the lungs or pleura, and in the opinion of Dr. Jepson and Mr. Ellis were not in any way connected with the Patient's death, and on these grounds they deemed it unnecessary to report the facts to Dr. Begley. During the inquiry it transpired that Dr. Jepson was not in the habit of furnishing a report of every post-mortem examination made by him to Dr. Begley, who usually availed himself of the records of those examinations only which he personally superintended.

DEATHS FROM
VIOLENCE OR
INJURIES.

The Committee, after remarking upon the impossibility, after such a lapse of time, of their taking those steps which it would have been their duty at once to have taken had the facts been made known to them, passed a resolution condemnatory of the course which Dr. Jepson and Mr. Ellis took, adding that in the opinion of the Committee they committed a very grave error, and directing them to be informed that the Committee could not but consider such conduct to be highly censurable.

In thanking the Committee for this communication, the Board expressed their opinion that the conduct of Dr. Jepson had been dealt with by the Visitors very leniently, and at the same time stated that they fully relied upon the Committee taking steps to prevent the recurrence of so improper a practice as that of the Assistant Medical Officer making post-mortem examinations, and not furnishing Dr. Begley with the results thereof.

REGISTER OF
ATTENDANTS
DISMISSED
FOR MISCON-
DUCT.

It does not appear to be sufficiently known, or borne in mind, that a Register, available for reference, is kept in this office of all Attendants in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of whose dismissal notice shall have been given, pursuant to "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," s. 56, and the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 26. We have reason to believe that Attendants obtain employment, who, if due inquiries were made, would be ascertained to have been dismissed for misconduct from previous situations. In all cases of doubt, application should be made to this Office for information, which would be readily furnished.

NEW
ENACTMENTS,
(1862).

We proceed briefly to notice the Lunacy Acts of the last Session of Parliament, viz. :

1. "The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 86).
2. "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111).

"Lunacy Re-
gulation Act,
1862."

1. "*Lunacy Regulation Act.*" The only provisions to which we need specially advert are the following, viz. :

Sections 12 & 13, empowering the Lord Chancellor, upon the Report of one of the Masters in Lunacy, or of the Commissioners in Lunacy, where the property of an insane person does not exceed 1,000*l.* in value, or 50*l.* per annum, without inquisition, "to make such order as he may consider expedient for the purpose of rendering the property of such

such person, or the income thereof, available for his maintenance or benefit, or for carrying on his trade or business.” NEW ENACTMENTS (1862.)
 We trust that under your Lordship’s General Orders this most desirable enactment will prove effectual for the protection and administration of the small properties and incomes which could not bear the cost of proceedings under previous statutes.

Section 15, investing the Lord Chancellor with like powers as respects the property, without limit as to amount, of persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, and still insane and in confinement.

Section 20, providing for the visitation by one of the Visitors in Lunacy, four times in a year, of all Lunatics, so found by inquisition, not in Licensed Houses, Asylums, or Registered Hospitals. This dispenses with the necessity of our continuing to visit Single Chancery Patients.

2. “*Lunacy Acts Amendment Act.*” With a view to the early promulgation of the alterations in the law made by this Statute, we issued two circulars and a paper of Instructions, copies of which we append to our Report (Appendix K.). A similar course was adopted by the Poor Law Board, a copy of whose letter to Boards of Guardians will be found in the same Appendix. We have elsewhere adverted specially to some of the main provisions of the Act in connexion with particular cases or subjects to which they apply. “Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862.”

We have had occasion, in one case, to exercise the powers vested in us by the 27th section of the “Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862,” by ordering the discharge of a Patient from a County Asylum on the ground of a defective medical certificate. DEFECTIVE MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

E. A., a Female Pauper Lunatic, chargeable to the Bosmere and Claydon Union, was received into the Suffolk County Asylum upon the usual order of a Justice, and a medical certificate, signed by Mr. J. Pennington, a surgeon, wherein, under the head “Facts indicating Insanity observed by myself,” he stated as follows: “None, but a stupid, sulky, obstinate temper.” The other facts indicating insanity, set forth as having been communicated to him by others, were the following: “Extremely indecent exposure of her person on all occasions, public as well as private; attempting to cut her throat, as well as to strangle another girl; these facts communicated to me by the nurse and deputy matron.” In this certificate it will be noticed that the facts observed by Mr. Pennington himself, taken alone, were not indicative of insanity, and that what he had certified, therefore, did not satisfy the provisions Discharge by Commissioners of a Pauper Patient from a County Asylum.

DEFECTIVE
MEDICAL
CERTIFICATES.

Discharge
by Commis-
sioners of a
Pauper Patient
from a County
Asylum.

of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," sec. 75, which declares that "No person shall be received into any Asylum under any certificate which purports to be founded only on facts communicated by others." The facts stated must plainly be of a kind indicating insanity, and no such facts were, according to his averment, observed by Mr. Pennington. In these circumstances, the Board felt that they had no option in the case, and were bound to insist upon an amendment of the certificate.

It is not necessary to set forth in detail the correspondence which passed upon the subject, and which extended over a period of three months. Every effort was made on the part of this Board to procure a substantial compliance with the Act. The visitors of the Asylum declined to interfere, and Mr. Pennington ultimately stated that he had nothing to add to his certificate; this was after the Commissioners had communicated to the Visitors their opinion that it was impossible legally to detain E. A. under the certificate of Mr. Pennington, and had said that, unless a valid certificate were procured in its place, they would be obliged to exercise the power conferred on them by the recent Act, and order her discharge. Accordingly an order for that purpose was made by two members of the Board, on the 3d January, and, in obedience thereto, E. A. was discharged, and removed on the 16th, a fortnight having been allowed for that purpose. Dr. Kirkman, the Superintendent of the Asylum, to whom the order was transmitted, was informed that, considering the nature of the case (which was reported to be one of epileptic mania), the Commissioners had made the order with great reluctance; but that the manifest defect in Mr. Pennington's certificate, and the neglect either to amend the same, or to procure a fresh one in its place, left them no choice in the matter. He was at the same time requested at once to communicate on the subject with the relieving officer, in order that, with the least possible disturbance to the Patient, she might be re-admitted into the Asylum on a fresh order and certificate. No notice has been received of her re-admission.

EMPLOYMENTS
AND AMUSE-
MENTS.

Generally we have to record during the past year, as to public Asylums, an increased attention on the part of those responsible for the care of the Insane, to the necessity, not merely of providing them with means for employment and recreation out of doors, but of surrounding them in their wards with small comforts of domestic furniture, making their dormitories more homelike by a trifling outlay on carpeting and

and curtains, and putting into their galleries and day-rooms pictures and objects of ornament of an inexpensive kind, which may serve to engage their attention, occupy their thoughts, and exercise them in habits of care and self-control. EMPLOYMENTS
AND AMUSE-
MENTS.

The reasoning that would prescribe and justify in this respect a total absence of everything not strictly necessary, is now very little used. We have much less frequently to reply to the argument that the poor have not carpets and curtains in their homes. It is precisely because their homes too frequently are wanting in them, as well as in sufficiency of food, that, hardly less than the better and more ample diet, these trifling luxuries are wanted in Asylums.

It was with regret that, at the opening of the past year, we had to notice an exception to the now almost general mode of discussing these subjects in the instance of one of the large Metropolitan County Asylums. Having occasion to point out the bare and cheerless condition of the furniture in one of the wards, reply was made by a reference to the character and class of its inmates as belonging to the hopelessly idiotic and demented, by whom any comforts or attractiveness of furniture could not be properly appreciated, and to whom their presence would be simply an incentive to violence, and the too probable result a great destruction of property.*

We think it important thus publicly to state that this argument is directly opposed to the wide and various experience acquired by the members of this Commission during many years' incessant observation of all the Asylums in the Kingdom. There are individual exceptions, no doubt; but it is not within our experience that, as a class, any portion of the insane are ever reduced so low as to be incapable of some measure of improvement. Nor is it less certain that improvement of any kind will never be effected in the worst Patients by associations belonging to the habits that have degraded them. Influences directly contrasting with those habits constitute the only chance of redemption. It is upon the endeavour to open to them, in their darkened and deplorable condition, that glimmering prospect of something better from which humanity is never entirely shut out, that the chief expectation must rest of at last arousing in them anything allied to self-respect. *This* is the basis of all amendment, and it is for this that unceasing effort should be made.

With

* The correspondence will be found in Appendix (E.), pp. 87-91.

EMPLOYMENTS
AND AMUSE-
MENTS.

With satisfaction we have to add, that, in the furnishing of some additional wards to the Birmingham Asylum opened during the past year, this principle has been adopted to its fullest extent ; as indeed it had already been acted upon generally throughout that Asylum. In completely papering and painting those wards ; in decorating the corridors and rooms with the greatest liberality ; in supplying them amply with pictures, busts, plants, vases, and matters of ornament ; in providing glasses, clocks, and a variety of articles of domestic furniture, not strictly necessary, but all of them contributing to cheerfulness, and the feeling of home ; no distinction has been made between the rooms whether occupied by the best or the worst class of Patients, and the increased comfort and attractiveness has had the most beneficial effect upon all. No destruction of property has taken place ; in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent the influence upon the Patients has been favourable to their more efficient medical treatment ; and at a visit lately made to this Asylum by members of our Commission, it was found that the ward in which the most troublesome females were placed, and to which the name of “ refractory ” is ordinarily given, was perfectly quiet and orderly, and that out of its 24 inmates, 14 were engaged in needlework.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

(Appendix A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts Bucks - - - Cambridge & Isle of Ely Chester - - - Cornwall - - -	Arlesey, Baldock - Stone, near Aylesbury Fulbourn - - - Chester - - - Bodmin - - -	Denne, W. (Surgeon) - - Humphry, John (Surgeon) - Lawrence, Geo. W. (Dr.) - Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon) - Adams, Richard, (Dr.) Resident Medical Officer.	-	-	-	212	248	460	460	73	71	144	25	31	56	24	31	55
			4	3	7	116	143	259	266	40	30	70	18	14	32	14	4	18
			4	7	11	105	128	233	244	47	44	91	18	25	43	14	22	36
			2	3	5	162	198	360	365	99	76	175	20	37	57	17	29	46
			22	12	34	138	163	301	335	52	52	104	20	26	46	12	21	33
Cumberland and West- moreland.	Near Carlisle - - -	Kirkman, W. P. (Dr.) - - -	Opened 2d January 1862.			-	-	-	-	136	114	250	24	20	44	21	14	35
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - -	Jones, G. T. (Surgeon), Super- intendent.	10	7	17	104	111	215	232	37	20	57	20	16	36	16	15	31
Derby - - -	Mickleover, near Derby	Hitchman, John (Dr.) - - -	5	2	7	156	155	311	318	54	57	111	35	29	64	29	25	54
Devon - - -	Exminster - - -	Saunders, G. J. S. (Dr.) - -	-	-	-	254	362	616	616	98	110	208	52	47	99	42	43	85
Dorset - - -	Forston, nr. Dorchester	Symes, J. G. (Surgeon) - - -	-	-	-	93	94	187	187	17	17	34	7	14	21	5	12	17
Durham - - -	Sedgefield - - -	Smith, R. (Dr.) - - -	5	2	7	173	162	335	342	99	74	173	49	47	96	46	45	91
Essex - - -	Brentwood - - -	Campbell, Donald, (Dr.) - -	1	1	2	196	269	465	467	60	79	139	27	41	68	25	37	62
Gloucester - - -	Gloucester - - -	Williams, W. W. (Dr.) - - -	5	3	8	230	275	505	513	75	82	157	24	39	63	19	33	52
Hants - - -	Knole, near Fareham	Manley, J. (Dr.) - - -	4	-	4	240	317	557	561	91	100	191	49	62	111	33	48	81
Kent - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Huxley, J. E. (Dr.) - (a)	-	-	-	254	344	598	598	92	95	187	41	47	88	34	31	65
Lancaster - - -	Lancaster Moor -	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	368	371	739	739	72	52	124	36	33	69	19	21	40
„ - - -	Rainhill, n ^r Liverpool	Rogers, T. L. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	311	361	672	672	84	88	172	40	53	93	27	39	66
„ - - -	Prestwich, near Man- chester.	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	242	252	494	494	63	79	142	36	43	79	30	36	66
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester - - -	Buck, J. (Surgeon) - - -	20	36	56	164	178	342	398	40	32	72	18	20	38	17	14	31
Lincoln - - -	Bracebridge, n ^r Lincoln	Palmer, Edward (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	198	219	417	417	77	56	133	43	51	94	17	36	53
Middlesex - - -	Colney Hatch - - -	Sheppard, E. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	754	1,114	1,868	1,868	205	223	428	143	114	257	114	90	204
„ - - -	Hanwell - - -	Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon). Begley, W. C. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	527	919	1,446	1,446	171	217	388	64	103	167	37	79	116
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon & Radnor.	Abergavenny - - -	Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.) McCullough, D. M. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	181	242	423	423	58	68	126	25	43	68	24	36	60
Norfolk - - -	Thorpe, near Nor- wich.	Hills, W. C. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	176	193	372	372	44	57	101	41	37	78	16	19	35
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	Wilson, R. (Surgeon) - - -	2	1	3	94	101	195	198	44	36	80	19	23	42	15	18	33
Notts - - -	Sneinton, Nottingham	Stiff, W. P. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	160	144	304	304	48	43	91	24	20	44	22	18	40
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	Ley, W. (Surgeon) - - -	-	-	-	215	280	495	495	73	77	150	37	60	97	21	38	59
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, n ^r Shrewsbury	Oliver, Richard (Dr.) - (c)	-	-	-	175	193	368	368	71	63	134	28	32	60	23	27	50
Somerset - - -	Wells - - -	Boyd, R. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	229	236	465	465	89	79	168	60	50	110	53	48	101
Stafford - - -	Stafford - - -	Bower, M. N. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	274	244	518	518	135	101	236	119	98	217	70	78	148
Suffolk - - -	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Kirkman, J. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	129	186	315	315	53	61	114	26	31	57	22	27	49
Surrey - - -	Near Tooting - - -	Biggs, J. S. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	414	490	904	904	50	45	95	23	18	41	20	15	35
Sussex - - -	Hayward's Heath -	Robertson, C. L. (Dr.) - -	49	8	57	177	223	400	457	60	69	129	20	25	45	18	16	34
Warwick - - -	Hatton, near Warwick	Parsey, W. H. (Dr.) - - -	4	5	9	159	175	334	343	47	53	100	11	24	35	7	23	30

(a) This Return is for the year ended 4 July 1862.

(b) The Patient committed suicide while absent from the Asylum on Probation.

(c) One Female Patient, absent on Probation, was not included in the Return made last year.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1863, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																								Average	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.	PAUPER.	Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.	Criminals.	Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.	Number Resident during 1862.																		
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.											M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
29	27	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	261	492	492	18	27	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17	476	Beds,Herts, and Hunts. Bucks. Cambridge&Isle of Ely. Chester. Cornwall.					
13	17	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	126	144	270	274	3	7	10	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	-	1	270						
15	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	117	137	254	265	8	10	18	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	255						
29	17	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	211	222	433	437	18	22	40	-	-	-	9	1	10	14	14	28	422						
24	10	34	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	13	30	151	178	329	359	13	21	34	2	1	3	7	3	10	5	6	11	339						
6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	90	196	196	10	12	22	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	175	Cumberland and West- moreland. Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.					
18	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	106	110	216	231	7	6	13	-	1	1	4	-	4	3	2	5	232						
27	15	42	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	7	148	168	316	323	15	20	35	1	-	1	4	2	6	3	1	4	318	Derby. Devon. Dorset. Durham. Essex. Gloucester. Hants. Kent.					
21	35	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	390	669	669	22	28	50	1	-	1	13	2	15	7	7	14	651						
3	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	89	189	189	6	6	12	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	3	8	190						
25	17	42	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	6	199	172	371	377	15	10	25	-	-	-	7	2	9	25	12	37	378						
17	22	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	286	499	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	15	9	6	15	483						
24	27	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	257	291	548	556	16	17	33	-	2	2	4	-	4	5	4	9	546						
20	37	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	262	318	580	584	35	45	80	-	-	-	13	4	17	8	2	10	570						
27	26	53	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	366	644	644	14	33	47	-	-	-	14	7	21	47	65	112	628						
33	23	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	367	738	738	75	98	173	-	-	-	9	13	22	74	73	147	740	Lancaster : Lancaster Moor. Lancaster : Rainhill. Lancaster : Prestwich.					
48	34	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	362	669	669	37	50	87	-	-	-	5	4	9	83	89	172	665						
20	33	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	255	504	504	65	74	139	-	-	-	6	4	10	6	4	10	506						
23	23	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	34	56	161	169	330	386	16	26	42	1	-	1	14	2	16	2	1	3	388	Leicester and Rutland. Lincoln. Middlesex (Colney Hatch). Middlesex (Hanwell).					
24	14	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	210	418	418	7	6	13	-	-	-	12	3	15	5	1	6	432						
100	67	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	1,156	1,872	1,872	27	63	90	2	-	2	12	4	16	77	148	225	1,860						
71	94	165	-	(b)1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	563	939	1,502	1,502	43	40	83	-	-	-	7	18	25	71	100	171	1,473						
17	22	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	245	442	442	29	45	74	-	-	-	5	-	5	16	7	23	426	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor. Norfolk.					
18	16	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	200	361	361	7	15	22	-	-	-	5	1	6	4	3	7	367						
8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	112	108	220	222	68	80	148	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	5	17	210	Northumberland. Notts.					
24	13	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	154	314	314	19	23	42	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	12	20	305						
38	27	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	270	483	483	13	20	33	-	-	-	6	3	9	5	1	6	490	Oxford and Berks. Salop and Montgomery.					
27	16	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	208	399	399	26	35	61	-	1	1	5	1	6	6	4	10	380						
29	12	41	2	-	2	4	3	7	-	-	-	229	253	482	482	27	19	46	-	-	-	7	1	8	44	43	87	471	Somerset. Stafford.					
42	20	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	227	475	475	22	33	55	-	-	-	12	3	15	9	3	12	492						
18	15	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	201	339	339	20	16	36	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2	322	Suffolk. Surrey.					
32	16	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	501	910	910	13	14	27	-	-	-	22	4	26	52	89	141	906						
22	18	40	-	1	1	-	-	-	42	-	42	202	257	459	501	8	12	20	-	-	-	8	4	12	5	4	9	481	Sussex. Warwick.					
28	12	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	168	192	360	368	15	16	31	1	-	1	13	2	15	12	18	30	352						

Included in Total Lunatics

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Wilts - - -	Near Devizes - -	Thurnam, J. (Dr) - -	-	-	-	153	213	366	366	57	66	123	44	37	81	32	36	68
Worcester - - -	Powick, nr. Worcester	Sherlock, J. (Dr.) - -	2	-	2	170	236	406	408	64	54	118	28	28	56	22	24	46
York, N. and E. Rid- ings.	Clifton, near York -	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon) -	7	15	22	259	215	474	496	66	53	119	35	48	83	18	28	46
„ W. Riding -	Wakefield - - -	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	492	531	1,023	1,023	191	182	373	90	116	206	66	97	163
Birmingham - - -	- - -	Green, T. (Surgeon) - -	7	6	13	167	196	363	376	100	99	199	31	44	75	17	29	46
Bristol - - -	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.) - -	2	1	3	71	86	157	160	46	50	96	22	18	40	14	9	23
Haverfordwest - - -	- - -	Phillips, Ed. P. (Surgeon) (a)	-	-	-	10	17	27	27	4	-	4	3	-	3	*	*	*
Hull - - -	- - -	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) (b)	-	-	-	54	44	98	98	17	22	39	8	7	15	4	7	11
			155	112	267	8,756	10,631	19,387	19,654	3,099	3,046	6,145	1,503	1,671	3,174	1,096	1,318	2,414

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.																		
COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.						Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.				Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Devon - -	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	James, E. (Surgeon) - -	28	32	60	-	-	-	60	5	9	14	4	7	11	1	5	6
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Phys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - -	Haslar Hospital, Gosport -	Wood, A. T. (Dr.) - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	21	20	41	10	9	19	5	5	10
Lancaster -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital -	- - - - -	138	-	138	-	-	-	138	37	-	37	29	-	29	25	-	25
		Stark, P. W. (Dr.) - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	59	16	16	32	20	18	38	8	6	14
		Rawdon, H.W. (Surg.Med.Off.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Mould, G. W. (Surgeon) -	45	31	76	-	-	-	76	18	16	34	8	8	16	4	6	10
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon) -	36	40	76	-	-	-	76	13	13	26	5	15	20	4	9	13
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Toller, Ebenezer (Surgeon) -	57	94	151	-	-	-	151	62	89	151	47	89	136	29	46	75
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon) -	30	49	79	-	-	-	79	6	9	15	5	7	12	3	4	7
Northampton -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Wing, Edwin (Dr.) - -	46	50	96	127	134	261	357	61	46	107	25	34	59	18	27	45
Nottingham -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.) - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	44	18	6	24	12	6	18	7	4	11
Oxford - -	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon) -	30	30	60	-	-	-	60	7	2	9	9	2	11	5	-	5
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.) - -	68	53	121	-	-	-	121	13	12	25	10	9	19	5	7	12
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Helps, W. (Dr.) - -	195	127	322	-	-	-	322	96	99	195	77	88	165	32	49	81
„ - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.) - -	231	93	324	-	-	-	324	45	33	78	15	10	25	-	-	-
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital -	Needham, F. (Surgeon) -	84	61	145	-	-	1	146	30	31	61	10	12	22	6	8	14
„ - -	Retreat, York - -	Kitching, J. (Dr.) - -	47	75	122	-	-	-	122	7	11	18	4	8	12	2	8	10
			1,096	794	1,890	127	135	262	2,152	455	412	867	290	322	612	154	184	338

(a) The information usually furnished has not been forwarded for this year.

(a) The information usually furnished has not been forwarded from this Asylum.

(b) The Number of Males in the 1st Column appears to have been returned incorrectly last year, as 56.

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																		Average Number Resident during 1862.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		
13	16	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	226	379	379	20	25	45	—	—	—	6	2	8	13	23	36	372	Wilts. Worcester. York, N. & E. Ridings.
24	21	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	183	241	424	425	35	52	87	—	1	1	14	4	18	4	—	4	416	
25	10	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	21	264	212	476	497	25	29	54	—	—	—	12	1	13	18	2	20	492	
100	70	170	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	527	1,020	1,020	47	78	125	—	—	—	10	5	15	12	19	31	1,027	York, W. Riding. Birmingham. Bristol. Haverfordwest. Hull.
35	15	50	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	17	33	192	225	417	450	29	58	87	1	—	1	5	9	14	8	8	16	400	
11	19	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	84	95	179	186	5	12	17	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	1	7	168	
2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	25	25	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	
7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	55	111	111	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	102	
1,137	915	2,052	8	4	12	5	3	8	149	110	259	9,221	11,093	20,314	20,573	902	1,209	2,111	9	6	15	304	115	419	702	796	1,498	—	

HOSPITALS.

Included in Total Lunatics.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																		Average	HOSPITAL.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				Number Resident during 1862.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		
3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	32	58	—	—	—	58	1	4	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	St. Thomas's Hospital.
2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	35	—	—	—	35	2	4	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	Barnwood House.
15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	131	—	—	—	131	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	Haslar Hospital.
6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	25	45	—	—	—	45	4	4	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	38	87	—	—	—	87	6	7	13	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	34	73	—	—	—	73	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	87	154	—	—	—	154	29	36	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	St. Luke's Hospital.
2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	29	49	78	—	—	—	78	7	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	Bethel Hospital.
18	16	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	49	99	141	131	272	371	28	16	44	4	3	7	8	—	8	2	—	2	372	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	21	48	—	—	—	48	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	57	—	—	—	57	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	55	122	—	—	—	122	8	11	19	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
11	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	130	333	—	—	—	333	56	75	131	—	—	—	112	20	132	—	—	—	327	Bethlehem Hospital.
19	14	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	242	102	344	—	—	—	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	Asylum for Idiots.
8	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	59	141	14	20	34	175	8	8	16	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	York Lunatic Hospital.
—	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	50	73	123	—	—	—	123	5	9	14	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	Retreat, York.
106	67	173	—	2	2	—	—	—	1,127	801	1,928	155	151	306	2,234	177	189	366	23	23	46	120	20	140	2	—	2	—	

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield - - -	1	8	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ East - - -	The Friars - - -	Mrs. Nesbitt - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bethnal Green - - -	*Bethnal House	Dr. John Millar - - -	64	74	138	26	69	95	233	88	108	196	38	40	78	18	22	40
Bow - - -	*Grove Hall - - -	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	207	67	274	14	39	53	327	80	42	122	41	21	62	22	7	29
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - - -	C. A. Elliott ; Dr. W. H. Diamond	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	3	3
Brompton - - -	Clarence Villa - - -	T. Forder (Surgeon) - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Earl's Court House - - -	Miss Burney - - -	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	6	6	-	7	7	-	5	5
Brook Green - - -	Montague House - - -	Mrs. Roy - - -	11	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Camberwell - - -	*Camberwell House - - -	Dr. J. H. Paul - - -	40	57	97	91	135	226	323	64	73	137	42	55	97	18	29	47
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House - - -	Dr. Sutherland - - -	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	9	-	9	9	-	9	4	-	4
„ - - -	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.	Mr. and Mrs. Bonney - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - -	Dr. Tuke - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	22	7	4	11	6	3	9	1	2	3
Clapham - - -	The Retreat - - -	John Bush (Surgeon) - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	16	6	3	9	2	2	4	-	-	-
Clapton, Upper - - -	Brooke House - - -	Dr. H. Monro and G. G. Gardiner.	27	24	51	-	-	-	51	18	12	30	13	8	21	5	3	8
Fulham - - -	Munster House - - -	C. A. Elliott - - -	26	-	26	-	-	-	26	18	-	18	11	-	11	6	-	6
„ - - -	Normand House - - -	Miss Talfourd - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Otto House, North End - - -	Dr. Sutherland - - -	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	1	1
Hackney - - -	London House - - -	Dr. Oxley and Mrs. Ayre - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
„ - - -	Pembroke House - - -	Dr. Williams and Dr. Christie - - -	122	10	132	-	-	-	132	9	2	11	4	-	4	4	-	4
Hammersmith - - -	Upper Mall House - - -	Mrs. Gale - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. Winn - - -	41	18	59	-	-	-	59	33	17	50	30	16	46	16	4	20
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - - -	Dr. J. Conolly - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - - -	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	13	1	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
„ - - -	Wood End Grove - - -	Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Fenton - - -	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Hendon - - -	Hendon House - - -	Miss Dence - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - -	Mrs. and Dr. Stilwell - - -	40	-	40	-	-	-	40	9	-	9	5	-	5	5	-	5
Hoxton - - -	*Hoxton House - - -	Dr. W. J. Hunt - - -	34	58	92	37	65	102	194	39	59	98	23	36	59	15	21	36
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - -	Dr. E. Willett - - -	19	17	36	-	-	-	36	7	3	10	6	4	10	4	3	7
Kensington - - -	Kensington House - - -	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland(Surg.)	25	29	54	-	-	-	54	11	7	18	7	5	12	4	2	6
Leyton - - -	Great House - - -	Mrs. Woods - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham - - -	*Peckham House - - -	Dr. Armstrong - - -	28	41	69	60	159	219	288	97	122	219	65	78	143	24	37	61
Southall - - -	Southall Park - - -	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers	12	7	19	-	-	-	19	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
Stoke Newington - - -	Grove House - - -	Dr. Atkins - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
„ - - -	Northumberland House - - -	Dr. G. Birkett - - -	26	30	56	-	-	-	56	7	8	15	7	4	11	4	3	7
Sunbury - - -	Halli'ford House - - -	Dr. Seaton - - -	3	12	15	-	-	-	15	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3
Twickenham - - -	Twickenham House - - -	Dr. H. W. Diamond - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
			781	656	1,437	228	467	695	2,132	506	499	1,005	313	304	617	151	149	300

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.) -- continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.									
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.						
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Beds	- -	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, H. (Surgeon)	- -	7	13	20	- -	- -	- -	20	4	-	4	2	-	2	1	-	1
Derby	- -	Wye House, Buxton	Dickson, Thos. (Dr.)	- -	3	-	3	- -	- -	- -	3	12	7	19	4	2	6	4	2	6
Devon	- -	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Richard (Surgeon)	- -	15	14	29	- -	- -	- -	29	9	6	15	5	8	13	3	2	5
Durham	- -	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	- -	29	16	45	- -	- -	- -	45	3	7	10	4	7	11	2	3	5
"	- -	Bensham, near Gateshead	Robinson, George (Dr.)	- -	12	8	20	8	16	24	44	8	6	14	17	21	38	3	-	3
"	- -	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, Cornelius	- -	18	23	41	76	51	127	168	10	13	23	87	60	147	6	3	9
Essex	- -	Essex Hall, near Colchester	Millard, W.	- -	36	19	55	- -	- -	- -	55	15	13	28	-	3	3	-	-	-
"	- -	Witham	Tomkin, T. M. (Surgeon)	- -	4	6	10	- -	- -	- -	10	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	-	1
Glamorgan	- -	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Leach, R. V., & Pigg, C. (Surgeon.)	- -	6	3	9	129	108	237	246	44	39	83	23	24	47	17	20	37
Gloucester	- -	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey (Dr.)	- -	13	16	29	- -	- -	- -	29	1	2	3	2	3	5	-	2	2
"	- -	Fairford House, Fairford	Iles, Daniel	- -	21	27	48	- -	- -	- -	48	5	4	9	1	6	7	1	3	4
"	- -	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Hitch, S. (Dr.), & Wood, J. Y. (Surgeon).	- -	12	10	22	- -	- -	- -	22	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1
Hants	- -	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	- -	15	25	40	- -	- -	- -	40	7	5	12	5	6	11	3	2	5
Herts	- -	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Rumball, J. Q. & A. G. (Surgeons)	- -	4	1	5	- -	- -	- -	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
"	- -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, F. M. (Surgeon)	- -	5	3	8	- -	- -	- -	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hunts	- -	Brook House, St. Neot's	Evans, J. J.	- -	-	2	2	- -	- -	- -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	- -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W.	- -	8	5	13	- -	- -	- -	13	3	-	3	2	1	3	1	1	2
"	- -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	- -	2	1	3	- -	- -	- -	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
"	- -	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	- -	14	8	22	- -	- -	- -	22	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	1	2
Lancaster	- -	Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W. (Surgeon)	- -	10	9	19	- -	- -	- -	19	5	8	13	6	9	15	1	3	4
"	- -	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs. and Lomas, D. H.	- -	15	10	25	- -	- -	- -	25	4	3	7	3	4	7	2	3	5
"	- -	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Sutton, J., and Leigh, H. R. (Surgeons).	- -	31	18	49	40	78	118	167	94	88	182	27	40	67	15	29	44
"	- -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J.	- -	24	23	47	- -	- -	- -	47	9	7	16	10	5	15	4	2	6

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																								Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	-	21	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	22	Springfield House.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	16	-	-	-	16	6	3	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	8	Wye House.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	31	-	-	-	31	3	1	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	19	17	36	31	Plympton House.				
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	16	43	-	-	-	43	7	6	13	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	30	20	50	42	Dinsdale Park.				
1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16	-	-	-	16	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	21	Bensham.				
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	42	-	1	1	43	3	4	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	70	60	130	46	Dunston Lodge.				
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	28	77	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	38	99	68	Essex Hall.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	-	-	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	11	Witham.				
17	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	132	115	247	258	19	18	37	-	-	-	5	1	6	13	3	16	140	120	260	251	Vernon House.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	26	-	-	-	26	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	28	Northwoods.				
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	46	-	-	-	46	3	4	7	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	35	35	70	48	Fairford House.				
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	2	-	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	23	Sandywell Park.				
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	24	40	-	-	-	40	5	7	12	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	25	25	50	40	Westbrook House.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	Harpenden Hall.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	7	Hadham Palace.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	Brook House.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16	13	North Grove House.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	Tattlebury House.				
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	18	14	32	23	West Malling Place.				
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	16	1	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	17	Marsden Hall.				
4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	20	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	23	Clifton Hall.				
11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	23	57	9	112	205	262	24	39	63	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	14	17	130	140	270	218	Haydock Lodge.		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	24	46	-	-	-	46	4	6	10	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	26	26	52	46	Tue Brook Villa.				

F

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued - - - - -

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.									Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.						
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.						
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Lincoln	- - -	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford.	Hill, R. G. (Surgeon)	- -	4	5	9	- - -	- - -	9	3	1	4	1	3	4	- -	1	1
Norfolk	- - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.).	- - -	28	27	55	- - -	- - -	55	9	6	15	9	9	18	4	8	12
"	- - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Rackham, T. J. C.	- -	8	3	11	- - -	- - -	11	-	3	3	- -	2	2	- -	1	1
Northampton	- -	Abington Abbey Re- treat, near North- ampton.	Prichard, Thomas (Dr.)	-	16	9	25	- - -	- - -	25	6	4	10	2	1	3	- -	1	1
Notts	- - -	Broom House, Mans- field.	Eddison, Mrs., and Miss E. Stevenson.	- -	-	6	6	- - -	- - -	6	-	-	-	- -	6	6	- -	-	-
Shropshire	- -	The Retreat, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.)	{	12	-	12	- - -	- - -	12	6	-	6	6	- -	6	1	- -	1
"	- - -	Grove House, All Stretton.			- -	12	12	- - -	- - -	12	-	4	4	- -	1	1	- -	1	1
Somerset	- - -	Monument House, Wellington.	Wyatt, John	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	5	-	5	3	- -	3	- -	-	-
"	- - -	Bindon House, Lang- ford Budville, Wel- lington.	Hodges, J.	- - -	3	-	3	- - -	- - -	3	-	-	-	3	- -	3	- -	-	-
"	- - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.)	-	44	46	90	- - -	- - -	90	7	6	13	7	8	15	5	2	7
"	- - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G. (Dr.)	- - -	26	18	44	- - -	- - -	44	8	3	11	4	7	11	3	4	7
"	- - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon)	- -	15	16	31	- - -	- - -	31	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2
"	- - -	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.)	- -	-	21	21	- - -	- - -	21	-	5	5	- -	4	4	- -	4	4
Stafford	- - -	Moat House, Tam- worth.	Woody, Mrs.	- - -	-	3	3	- - -	- - -	3	-	1	1	- -	1	1	- -	1	1
"	- - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birming- ham.	Moore, Mrs.	- - -	-	3	3	- - -	- - -	3	-	7	7	- -	7	7	- -	-	-
Suffolk	- - -	Aspall Hall, near De- benham.	Chevallier, Mrs.	- - -	4	3	7	- - -	- - -	7	-	1	1	- -	-	-	- -	-	-
"	- - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	Chevallier, B. (Dr.)	- -	4	2	6	- - -	- - -	6	-	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	-	-
"	- - -	Belle Vue House, Ips- wich.	Shaw, Mrs.	- - -	2	2	4	- - -	- - -	4	-	1	1	- -	1	1	- -	1	1
"	- - -	Colville House, Lowes- toft.	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon)	-	Licensed 31 July 1862			- - -	- - -	-	-	2	2	- -	-	-	- -	-	-

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.										
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.							
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Surrey	-	Great Foster House, Eg- ham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T. and McCaull, C. N. (Surgs).	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Sells, T. J., and Phillips, G. B. (Surgeon).	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
"	-	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sussex	-	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, Samuel (Dr.)	31	22	53	-	-	-	-	53	3	5	8	1	7	8	-	5	5	5
Warwick	-	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
"	-	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	22	2	2	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	1
"	-	Arden House, Henley in Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
"	-	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, Jane, Mrs.	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1
"	-	Duddeston Hall, near Bir- mingham.	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	14	12	26	-	-	-	-	26	11	2	13	8	3	11	3	-	-	3
Wilts	-	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushman, J. S. (Dr.)	33	32	65	-	-	-	-	65	7	9	16	2	7	9	1	6	7	7
"	-	*Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), Finch, W. C., Jun., & J. A. Lush (Surgs.).	221	88	309	40	58	98	407	70	31	101	22	13	35	14	15	29	29	
"	-	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	17	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
"	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, Charles (Surgeon)	20	9	29	-	-	-	-	29	4	5	9	2	3	5	-	2	2	2
"	-	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	16	21	37	-	-	-	-	37	6	3	9	4	2	6	1	1	2	2
Worcester	-	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	21	13	34	-	-	-	-	34	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	6
York, E. R.	-	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	1
"	-	Park House, Sculcoates	Burn, George	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	-	2
"	-	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	21	12	33	-	-	-	-	33	6	4	10	5	1	6	2	-	-	2
"	-	Kilham Retreat, near York	Atkinson, J. (Surgeon)	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
York, W. R.	-	Mount Stead, near Ilkley	Smith, S. (Surgeon) and Smith, G. P. (Dr.)	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	15	5	12	17	6	5	11	3	4	7	7
"	-	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Benthams.	rker, James	Licensed 14 October 1862			-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																					Average Number Resident during 1862.	H O U S E S .	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.				
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	10	Great Foster House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	5	Lea Pale House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	7	Church-street.	
4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	19	48	-	-	-	48	6	4	10	4	3	7	1	-	1	-	-	41	28	69	52	Ticehurst Asylum.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20	12	Driffold House.	
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	19	-	-	-	19	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	30	21	Burman House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	Arden House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	5	Hurst House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	28	-	-	-	28	6	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	42	26	Duddeston Hall.	
3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	31	66	-	-	-	66	5	8	13	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	80	66	Laverstock House.	
14	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	96	345	46	52	98	443	24	16	40	6	3	9	225	61	286	17	3	20	304	166	470	420	Fisherton House.
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	18	Belle Vue House.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	31	-	-	-	31	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	24	14	38	30	Fiddington House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	39	-	-	-	39	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	39	36	Kingsdown House.	
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	31	-	-	-	31	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	38	31	Droitwich Asylum.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	10	Marfleet-lane Retreat.	
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	6	Park House.	
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	34	-	-	-	34	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	40	34	Dunnington House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	Kilham Retreat.	
2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	11	18	-	-	-	18	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	30	15	Mount Stead.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	Greta Bank.	

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.							
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
York, N. R.	- Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs. - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
„	- Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.	Jackson, J. - - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-
York, City, and Suburbs.	*Grove House, Acomb -	Pearson, Robert - - -	10	9	19	-	-	1	20	2	5	7	2	4	6	-	-	1
„	- Lime Tree House, York -	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon) -	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
„	- Lawrence House, York -	Pumphrey, W. - - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
			923	733	1,656	293	312	605	2,261	426	361	787	311	324	635	115	141	256

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.	Discharges during the Year 1862.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.										
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.							
																		Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
County and Borough Asylums - -	155	112	267	8,756	10,631	19,387	19,654	3,099	3,046	6,145	1,503	1,671	3,174	1,096	1,318	2,414	1,137	915	2,052	8	4	12	5	3	8
Hospitals - - - - -	1,096	794	1,890	127	135	262	2,152	455	412	867	290	322	612	154	184	338	106	67	173	-	2	2	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	781	656	1,437	228	467	695	2,132	506	499	1,005	313	304	617	151	149	300	137	109	246	4	-	4	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	923	733	1,656	293	312	605	2,261	426	361	787	311	324	635	115	141	256	97	58	155	-	1	1	1	-	1
TOTALS -	2,955	2,295	5,250	9,404	11,545	20,949	26,199	4,486	4,318	8,804	2,417	2,621	5,038	1,516	1,792	3,308	1,477	1,149	2,626	12	7	19	6	3	9

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																		Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	7	Terrace House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	Claxton Grange Retreat.	
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	10	10	20	-	1	1	21	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	21	Grove House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	5	Lime Tree House.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	8	12	7	Lawrence House.			
97	58	155	-	1	1	1	-	1	963	743	1,706	271	281	552	2,258	170	178	348	79	50	129	234	62	296	33	20	53	-	-	-		

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
149	110	259	9,221	11,093	20,314	20,573	902	1,209	2,111	9	6	15	304	115	419	702	796	1,498	County and Borough Asylums.
1,127	801	1,928	155	151	306	2,234	177	189	366	23	23	46	120	20	140	2	-	2	Hospitals.
803	645	1,448	262	564	826	2,274	121	206	327	78	76	154	19	3	22	31	39	70	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
963	743	1,706	271	281	552	2,258	170	178	348	79	50	129	234	62	296	33	20	53	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,042	2,299	5,341	9,909	12,089	21,998	27,339	1,370	1,782	3,152	189	155	344	677	200	877	768	855	1,623	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of
PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. Changes of Proprietorship :

(1.) Clarence Villa, Brompton. Mr. Thomas Forder, Surgeon, *vice* Mr. Batten, deceased.

(2.) Southall Park, Southall. Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers have become sole Licensees, by the retirement of Mr. North.

(3.) Sussex House and Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith. Dr. J. M. Winn has been appointed Medical Superintendent.

(4.) Elm House, Chelsea. Mr. Francis A. B. Bonney and Mrs. M. T. Bonney have become co-Licensees.

(5.) Hoxton House, Hoxton. Dr. William James Hunt has become sole Licensee, *vice* Mr. Henry Jacobs.

PROVINCIAL.

Appendix (B.)

1. New Licenses :

(1.) Colville House, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. To Mr. Daniel Fletcher Tyerman.

(2.) Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham, York, W. R. To Mr. James Parker.

2. Licenses Expired, &c. :

(1.) Bindon House, Wellington, Somerset.

(2.) Broom House, Mansfield, Notts.

(3.) Claxton Grange, near York.

(4.) Monument House, Wellington, Somerset.

3. Changes in Proprietorship

(1.) Lea Pale House, Surrey. License granted to Messrs. Thomas Jenner Sells and George Bagster Phillips, *vice* Mr. James Remington Stedman.

(2.) Fisherton House, near Salisbury. Mr. William Corbin Finch, jun., and Mr. John Alfred Lush, have become Licensees in conjunction with Dr. W. C. Finch.

(3.) Kilham Retreat, York. Miss Emily Jane Atkinson is now a Licensee in conjunction with Mr. John Atkinson.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits; and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	Arlesey, Baldock - - -	4 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury - - -	5 6	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	- 1	- - -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	Fulbourn - - - - -	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2	- 5	- 8
Chester - - - - -	Chester - - - - -	4 1	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 2	1 4	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Including wine, &c.	-	- 7	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Near Carlisle - - - - -	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	2 6	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Included with clothing.	- - -
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover, near Derby - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	4 3	(b) 1 -	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9	- 2
Dorset - - - - -	Forston, near Dorchester - - -	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	- - -
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield - - - - -	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	5 1	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 6	- - -
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hants - - - - -	Knole, near Fareham - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11	- 1	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone -	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1	1 -	- 1	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - - - -	4 4	- 10	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$
" - - - - -	Rainhill, near Liverpool - - -	4 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Included with "Provisions."
" - - - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester - -	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leicester and Rutland - - -	Leicester - - - - -	5 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	- 8	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	(c) - -	(c) - -
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln - - -	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Middlesex - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
" - - - - -	Hanwell - - - - -	5 -	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5	- 6	- 4

(a) Including the diet of Officers and Attendants.

(b) This average includes the payment of 500*l.* on account of clothing supplied during the preceding year, 1861.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1862.

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold, (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHs.
Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 7	2 8½	8 10¼	10 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 3¼	- 8¾	9 5¾	1st quarter, 10/6, 2d ditto 10/, 3d and 4th, 9/6.	1st quarter, 12/3, 2d ditto 11/9, 3d and 4th, 11/3.	12/ and 15/	Building and repairs - - -	Maintenance and building and repairs.	Bucks.
- 3½	- 1¼	9 7¼	10/ and 9/6	13 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 2½	- 1¾	9 2¼	8 2	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Chester.
- 2¾	- 1	8 1¾	8 -	10 6	10/ 12/6, 16/ 21/ and 31/6	General Account - - -	General account - - -	Cornwall.
- 7¾	- -½	11 -¾	11 -¾	- - -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 2¾	- 1¼	8 11	8 2	- - -	12/6 to 5 l. 5/	- - - - -	Establishment account -	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
- 3½	- 1	9 4	9/ and 11/4	12 -	12/ and 14/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
- 1¾	- - -	8 6½	From 1 Jan. to 30 Sept. 8/9; last quarter 8/6.	From 1 Jan. to 30 Sept. 12/3; last quarter 12/.	- - -	Repairs account - - -	- - - - -	Devon.
- 3	- - -	6 7½	6 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Dorset.
- 2½	- 2¾	8 10½	9 6	10/ and 12/	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 2¼	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 8½	1st quarter, 10/9, 2d ditto 10/6, 3d and 4th, 9/9.	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
- -¾	- 2¼	8 10¼	9 3	12 -	16/ 16/8	Building and other expenses -	Building and other expenses	Gloucester.
- 3½	- 9	8 -¾	8/2 and 11/2	12 2	10/ and 14/	Building - - - - -	Building and maintenance	Hants.
- 3½	- 1¼	9 2½	9/4 and 9/11	12/6½ and 13/1½	- - -	Fund intituled "Patients not of the County Account."	- - - - -	Kent.
- 1¾	- -¾	8 -¾	8 2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
- 1¾	- - -	7 9¾	8 2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	" Rainhill.
- 2¼	- - -	7 5	7 7	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	" Prestwich.
- 4½	- 5¼	8 -	8 -	14 -	- - -	- - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 2	- 2¾	8 2¾	8 3¼	9 3¼	14/ to 2 l. 2/	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
- 3½	- -½	10 3¾	10 1½	14 -	- - -	General funds - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
- 4	- -¼	10 -¾	To 30 June 10/2½, „ 31 Dec. 9/11	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	" Hanwell.

(c) Not charged to maintenance account.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.		Clothing.		Salaries and Wages.		Necessaries: (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
											Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny - - - -	s. d. 4 - $\frac{1}{8}$	s. d. - 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. - 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	s. d. - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. - 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	s. d. - 3	
Norfolk - - - -	Thorpe, near Norwich - -	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	-
Northumberland - - - -	Cottingham, near Morpeth -	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 3	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-
Notts - - - -	Nottingham - - - -	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
Oxford and Berks - - - -	Littlemore, near Oxford - -	4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Salop and Montgomery - - - -	Bicton, near Shrewsbury - -	4 8	(a) 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
Somerset - - - -	Wells - - - -	4 9	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	Included with provisions.	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	(b) - 7	- -	-
Stafford - - - -	Stafford - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5	- 4	-
Suffolk - - - -	Melton, near Woodbridge - -	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	-
Surrey - - - -	Near Tooting - - - -	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 6	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	-
Sussex - - - -	Hayward's Heath - - - -	4 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	-
Warwick - - - -	Hatton, near Warwick - - - -	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
Wilts - - - -	Near Devizes - - - -	3 9	- 6	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
Worcester - - - -	Powick, near Worcester - -	4 - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	-
York, N. and E. Ridings - - - -	Clifton, near York - - - -	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
„ W. Riding - - - -	Wakefield - - - -	4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	(a) 1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
Birmingham - - - -	- - - -	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	-
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol) - - - -	- - - -	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	-
Haverfordwest - - - -	- - - -	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5	- -	-
Hull - - - -	- - - -	3 10	- 6	2 7	1 2	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-

(a) Including bedding.

(b) Including building and repairs.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1862—*continued.*

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 6	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	8 10	8 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
- 6	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 6	10 6	12/6 and 15/	General funds - - -	Maintenance - - -	Northumberland.
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9	12/ and 14/	- - -	General funds - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	8 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 6	9 6	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 3	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2	13 5	14 -	Building fund - - -	Building fund - - -	Somerset.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st & 2d qr. 10/6, 3d qr. 8/6, & 4th qr. 9/4.	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Stafford.
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 -	General funds - - -	General funds - - -	Suffolk.
- 1	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 6	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
- 1	- - -	10 2	10 -	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
- 2	- 5	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9	14 -	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Building fund - - -	Building fund - - -	Warwick.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 9	7 7	10/7 and 11/7	- - -	First cost - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	Jan. 9/, 1 Feb. to 30 June 9/6, 1 July to 31 Dec. 10/.	12 6	15 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Worcester.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7	12 3	12/10 and 14/7	Building and Improvements -	Building and Improvements.	York, N. and E. Ridings.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2	8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
(b) 1 1	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 9	8 6	11/ and 14/	8/6 to 21/	Furnishing and Improvements	Maintenance and Improvements.	Birmingham.
(c) 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	12 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 -	14 -	16/ to 20/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Bristol.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	8 7	9 -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Haverfordwest.
(b) 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4	10 5	10 6	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Hull.

(c) Including payment of debt on Maintenance Account.

Appendix (D.) - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost - - -

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON : St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	673 10 -	312 13 -	1,078 11 2	218 16 1½	13 5 7	156 8 4
LANCASTER : Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	318 10 2	1,141 12 7	206 9 6	(a)	120 10 -
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (b).	507 7 6	701 - 5	1,612 10 3	308 15 6	3 19 1	294 10 6

(a) Medicines are supplied from the Royal Infirmary.
(b) These accounts are made up for the year ended 24 June 1862.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1862.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
117 12 1	167 7 5	2,738 3 8½	Garden expenses - - - - 7 19 2 Water-rate - - - - - 20 - - Books, &c. - - - - - 19 13 6 Gratuity to late Female Head Attendant. 42 - - Annuity to late Male Head Attendant. 31 10 - Stamps and stationery - - - 7 10 5 Matrons incidental expenses, viz., blacking, &c. 38 14 4 <div>TOTAL - - £. 167 7 5</div>	- 17 10
195 5 -	286 11 2	2,528 18 5	Soap and soda - - - - 15 - - Straw and chaff - - - - 11 - 11 Earthenware, glass, &c. - - 11 8 11 Brushes and white coopery - - 14 2 6 Printing and stationery - - - 34 18 10 Incidental expenses, including postage stamps, and patients' excursions. 200 - - <div>TOTAL - - £. 286 11 2</div>	- 18 4
236 - 6	2,243 19 7	5,908 3 4	Stationery, printing, &c. - - 56 2 8 Soap - - - - - 41 19 3 Alterations and repairs - - - 502 19 5 Painting, papering, &c. - - - 191 4 4 Sundries - - - - - 36 13 1 Cartage, carriage and postage - 100 17 6 Insurance from fire - - - - 18 11 3 Rates and taxes - - - - - 101 1 10 Outlay for Patients - - - - 237 10 11 Board of patients returned - - 119 10 9 Interest on money borrowed - - 108 10 2 Farm and garden expenses - - 449 15 5 Fees to visiting physicians - - 279 3 - <div>TOTAL - - £. 2,243 19 7</div>	1 8 8½

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LINCOLN : Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	242 - -	455 - 10	1,319 10 3	167 6 -	17 18 4	248 8 9
MIDDLESEX : St. Luke's Hospital	900 - -	1,276 11 6	3,157 18 1	796 7 3	86 17 11	470 14 55
NORFOLK : Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	284 - -	153 5 -	1,118 3 7½	129 4 8	(a)	104 12 5

(a) Medicines are included in Medical Superintendents' salary.

during the Year ending 31 December 1862—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
197 2 3	811 11 6	3,458 17 11	Water - - - - - 27 7 9 Mops, brooms, &c. - - - - - 14 1 3 Soap, starch, &c. - - - - - 41 12 4 Printing, stationery, books, &c. - 28 - 7 Amusements for patients - - - 7 8 6 Joiner's work - - - - - 91 5 5 Mason and bricklayer - - - - 109 18 5 Plumber, glazier and painter - - 76 16 - Smith's work - - - - - 24 12 4 Roads, repairing - - - - - 5 5 2 Insurance from fire - - - - - 7 10 - Rates and taxes - - - - - 31 13 11 Garden seeds - - - - - 5 14 11 Clothing for patients - - - - 319 11 2 Pigs purchased - - - - - 5 - - Straw - - - - - 6 - - Sundries - - - - - 9 13 9 TOTAL - - £. 811 11 6	- 18 9
94 3 6	690 4 6	7,772 17 2	Printing, stationery, and advertise- ments. 304 19 6 Books, &c. - - - - - 53 6 9 Soap, oil, and soda - - - - - 184 6 10 Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - - - 33 15 - Gardener's work - - - - - 19 4 - Amusements for patients - - - 32 14 3 Miscellaneous - - - - - 61 18 2 TOTAL - - £. 690 4 6	- 10 11
03 15 8	171 19 3½	2,065 - 8	Gardener and workman - - - 44 2 9 Washing - - - - - 29 13 3 Earthenware, tins, and brushes - 26 19 9½ Stationery, printing, and books - 15 2 4 Straw, baking, and shaving - - 39 11 3 Miscellaneous - - - - - 16 9 11 TOTAL - - £. 171 19 3½	- 10 3½

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHAMPTON : Northampton Ge- neral Lunatic Hospital.	1,231 10 -	1,405 9 7	4,830 13 2	739 14 -	93 1 9	804 14 6
NOTTS : Nottingham Luna- tic Hospital.	290 - -	341 4 2½	1,125 1 8½	233 13 -	25 - -	221 4 -
OXFORD : Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Ox- ford.	432 15 -	367 4 -	1,199 6 9½	192 13 -	16 5 6½	215 19 11
STAFFORD : Coton Hill Institu- tion.	600 - -	1,034 7 9	2,754 4 -	936 6 1	19 3 -	502 9 1

during the Year ending 31 December 1862—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
880 19 9	1,839 9 8	11,825 12 5	Annuity to late Secretary - - 15 - - Gardeners - - - - 80 12 - Expenses of an excursion to the sea-side. 332 - - Water - - - - 65 14 - Clothing - - - - 997 14 5 Printing, advertising, books, &c. - 189 14 11 Funerals, removals, and incidental expenses. 124 4 4 Keep of carriage horse &c. - - 34 10 - TOTAL - - £. 1,839 9 8	- 12 6
343 12 7½	338 15 4½	2,918 10 11	Water - - - - 25 5 - Insurance, &c. - - - - 23 14 - Stationery, books, and advertising - 63 10 7 Garden and land - - - - 116 - 3½ Repairs - - - - 110 5 6 TOTAL - - £. 338 15 4½	1 3 4½
280 7 3	307 18 11	3,012 10 4	Printing, books, &c. - - - 44 7 3 Annuity and pension - - - 55 4 - Consulting surgeon - - - 4 4 - Laundry stores - - - 28 13 7 Barley, oats, grains, &c. - - 29 9 6 Farmyard, garden, and labour - 63 11 6 Miscellaneous - - - 82 9 1 TOTAL - - £. 307 18 11	1 - 3¾
612 3 1	3,061 16 -	9,520 9 10 (a)	Farm and grounds, including rent - 1,422 19 7 Stationery, &c. - - - 122 11 6 Brooms, &c. - - - 13 11 - Clothing (reimbursed) - - - 787 7 7 „ (not reimbursed) - - - 57 2 2 Rates, taxes, &c. - - - 45 9 5 Building and repairs - - - 566 6 3 Incidental expenses - - - 46 8 6 TOTAL - - £. 3,061 16 -	1 3 3¼

(a) Less Miscellaneous Receipts, 765 l. 16 s. 9 d.

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,005 - -	1,580 5 5	5,802 6 10	1,338 19 9	281 4 2	1,909 18 33
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood.	1,098 7 -	891 8 6	5,229 13 8	316 6 -	68 7 10	1,268 18 33
YORK:						
York Lunatic Hos- pital (b).	823 - -	732 1 4	2,748 16 7	374 4 6	20 6 6	333 10
The Retreat, York (c)	1,100 - -	976 15 9	2,977 13 3	222 18 5	34 15 3	452 3

(a) See the Sixteenth Report, Appendix (D.) Note.

(b) These accounts are for the year ending 31st May 1862.

during the Year ending 31 December 1862--continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,744 17 6	2,054 6 2	17,716 18 1	Washing - - - - - 1,069 17 - Printing, stationery, and books - 385 17 11 Incidental expenses (a) - - - 598 11 3 TOTAL - - £. 2,054 6 2	1 - 10
810 17 2	4,671 16 8	14,355 15 1	School books and stationery - - 83 11 - Clothing - - - - - 1,481 3 2 Washing - - - - - 400 10 11 General expenses, including office salaries and wages, printing, postage, advertisements, stationery, travelling, office rent, insurance, &c. (a) } 2,706 11 7 TOTAL - - £. 4,671 16 8	- 16 8
456 7 3	1,026 6 4	6,514 13 3	Clothing - - - - - 845 15 9 Printing and stationery - - 80 - - Soap - - - - - 63 13 2 Sundries - - - - - 36 17 5 TOTAL - - £. 1,026 6 4	- 17 -
282 17 9	337 2 5	6,384 6 9	Printing and library - - - 81 13 3 Soap - - - - - 62 - - Carriage and horses, hire of - 160 - - Incidental expenses - - - 33 9 2 TOTAL - - £. 337 2 5	

(c) These accounts are for the year ending 31st March 1863.

Appendix (E.)

Appendix (E.)

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ASYLUM.

Garlands, Carlisle, 11 April 1862.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which was opened for the admission of Patients on the 2d of January last. It consists of a central building, in the middle of which is the dining-room, and behind, the kitchen; above, in front, the chapel; on each hand, apartments for the servants; and still further back, in a separate block, the officers' apartments. Extending on either side from these, are the Male and Female wings, each of three stories; the upper floor being used exclusively for sleeping accommodation. To the north-east and north-west respectively are placed, in separate blocks, the workshops, and the laundry and washhouse, connected with which is comfortable day and sleeping accommodation for 16 Patients of each sex. The total amount of accommodation provided is for about 200 Patients, 48 of these having single rooms.

The frontage of the Asylum is to the south-west. It is substantially and well built, of the red and white sandstone, relieved by rows of black and white bricks, and is everywhere well lighted and cheerful, the windows on all the lower floors having panes of large size, hardly any of which have hitherto been injured. All the floors throughout are boarded, but the walls are not plastered.

On each side, towards the south, affording an excellent country view, is a large airing-court, ornamentally laid out, and now turfed, but which will shortly be planted with flowers and evergreens. We are glad to find these airing-courts simply inclosed by a dwarf wall, about two feet high, on which is a light iron palisading.

We have further to report, with much satisfaction, that the building has been liberally furnished. All the beds and pillows are of horse-hair, and there are four blankets to each bed. The bedsteads are of iron, of a very safe construction, with loose canvas stretchers; and bedside carpets, together with either a chair or a night commode, are provided for each bed, as well in the associated dormitories as in the single rooms. Some wash-stands also are in the dormitories, but not at present in sufficient quantities. A sufficient number of chairs, sofas, and benches, with backs, are placed in the day-rooms, but we think that the cheerfulness of these rooms might be materially increased by papering the walls, and putting valances over the windows. We also think that blinds or curtains should be placed throughout, in both day-rooms and dormitories exposed to the sun.

We found all the rooms and beds and bedding clean and in good order, and the ventilation throughout was good, and is said to be effective. The means of warming the building simply by open fires hitherto has proved to be sufficient; but in very severe weather some additional provision for this purpose may be found necessary, and

and we recommend that before the winter means should be adopted for warming the Chapel. Appendix (E.)

The number of Patients admitted since the Asylum opened have been 168, of whom 146 came from the Dunston Lodge and Bensham Houses. Four Patients, one man and three women, have since been discharged, and one man has died. There are now here 90 men and 73 women, in all, 163 Patients; 127 of whom belong to Cumberland, and 36 to Westmoreland.

We have seen these all to-day, and found them generally free from excitement, well dressed, and clean in their persons. The body linen of both sexes is changed twice a week. Of the whole 163, we saw at dinner in the hall 150, including all the men. The dinner, which consisted of cold meat and potatoes, with a pint of milk and upwards to each, was good and ample, and well served, and the greatest decorum prevailed at all the tables. The dining hall has sufficient space for the association of 180, but does not appear as yet to have been used for purposes of recreation or amusement.

Some complaints were made to us by several of the Patients as to the diet, especially with reference to the non-allowance of bread at dinner, of butter at breakfast and tea, and of beer. An improved Diet Table has, however, been submitted by Doctor Kirkman to the Committee, and will be immediately carried out. By this, bread will be given with the meat at dinner to both sexes, and butter will be given at supper to the men, and at both breakfast and supper to the women. There will be in future a solid meat dinner on four days of the week, and on the other three days respectively meat pies, sweet pudding, and soup and bread. While expressing our satisfaction at these improvements, we would suggest that cheese for the men's supper, instead of butter, at all events on alternate nights, would be more liked and appreciated by them; and further, that beer should not be altogether withheld. The use of beer is so general in County Asylums, is advocated so strongly on medical and other grounds, and so many of the Patients from Dunston Lodge and Bensham have been accustomed to it, that we urgently recommend the allowance, to Patients of both sexes, of beer on those days when they have meat, if not daily.

With the exception of one aged female, who is in a sinking state, the health of the inmates is good, only 10 being under medical treatment, and none for any serious disorder. There has been no instance of restraint or seclusion since the Asylum opened. All from both divisions are taken out twice a week for country walks beyond the Asylum.

The Chapel will receive 200 Patients, and the average attendance, both at daily prayers, and at the two Sunday Services, has been from 120 to 130.

Altogether, about 123 Patients are at present regularly employed, 61 Men, and 62 Women. Of the men, 40 are engaged in out-door labour, planting potatoes, and other work on the land; six as artisans, and 15 in house-work and the wards. Of the women, 35 work with the needle, eight in the laundry, seven in the kitchen, and 12 in the wards.

Appendix (E.)

The entire amount of land belonging to the Asylum is 103 acres, a small part of which appears to have been let up to Candlemas as grazing land. We think that no time should be lost in making arrangements to farm the whole estate for the benefit of the Institution, by means of the Patients; and walks ought as soon as possible to be formed, so as to render every part of the grounds accessible and useful to the inmates.

We further recommend—

1. That night attendants be introduced into both divisions.
2. That the corridors and passages generally be painted a certain height from the ground, and that both here and in the day-rooms coloured prints, and objects of interest, be placed.
3. That a good supply of books, daily and other papers, cheap illustrated periodicals, and in-door games, be as soon as possible provided, and also some out-door games for summer.
4. That skilled attendants be engaged to instruct the Patients as tailors, shoemakers, and in other trades, with a view to the benefit of the Institution as well as their own, by regular employment.

We think the state in which we have found the Asylum at our visit to-day generally very creditable to Dr. Kirkman, and affording strong evidence of the energy and liberality of the Committee of Visitors.

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM.

11 and 12 December 1862.

WE have been engaged during yesterday and this day in an official inspection of this Asylum. We have seen every Patient, and have gone over both the buildings. The old Asylum contains 195 Men and 274 Women, and the new building 103 Men and 103 Women; total 675. There are now vacancies for 10 Males and 17 Females.

Since our last visit, a year ago, 198 Patients have been admitted; 88 have been discharged, of whom 62 were recovered; and 65 have died from the following causes, viz.:

Paralysis, epilepsy, and apoplexy -	-	23
Pulmonary consumption -	-	12
Natural decay -	-	3
Exhaustion -	-	7
Disease of heart -	-	6
Other causes -	-	14

An inquest was held on the body of one Patient who was found dead from epilepsy.

The persons of the Patients were generally clean, and their clothing in fair order. There were, however, some who were neither clean nor tidy, and one woman, named S., who was separated from the other Patients, in No. 6 gallery, was in a most filthy and disgusting state; her clothes were saturated with urine, and daubed all over with her own excrement.

A considerable

A considerable proportion of the Patients wore strong canvas or ticken dresses, and the following return has been given us of the number clothed in such dresses this day : Appendix (E.)

Males	- {	Ticken dresses -	-	-	23
		Canvas dresses	-	-	17
Females	- {	Ticken dresses -	-	-	38
		Canvas dresses	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -					80

The woman who at the time of our last visit was found in a state of nudity, was properly clothed when we saw her, and we are informed that immediately after our visit, successful efforts were made to induce her to wear proper clothing, and that she has been decently dressed ever since.

The Patients were less excited than when we last examined them, but in several of the wards on both sides of the old building there was a great deal of noise and confusion. We are inclined to attribute much of the excitement and the appearance of discontent which seemed to prevail in so many wards of the old building to the absence of those means for occupation and amusement which are usually supplied in County and other Asylums. A very small proportion of the women were occupied in needlework, and we could find scarcely any books, periodicals, or newspapers. The supply of games and means of amusement is totally insufficient.

Two of the nurses were ill, and confined to their beds, and consequently Ward 5 and 6, which contains 30 Patients of the most troublesome and dirty class, had only one attendant, who had been without assistance for nearly a fortnight. We think, considering the class of Patients who are now in this Asylum, that there should be three Nurses in No. 5 and 6 Ward, and also in Ward 8 and 11 and 7 and 10.

There are several wards on the men's side having only one attendant, a very objectionable arrangement.

A head attendant in each department is much wanted.

The wards were all clean, and we noticed that coloured wash had been substituted for the whitewash formerly used. Notwithstanding this improvement, however, the galleries in the old building still present a bare and unattractive appearance.

As on the occasion of former visits, the air in all the wards appeared to us to be heavy and oppressive ; but, except in Ward 5 and 6, on the Women's side, the rooms were generally free from offensive odours.

All the bedding which we examined was clean ; much of the bedding consists of cocoa-nut fibre, which has a great tendency to form itself into hard knots or lumps, and we would suggest that horse-hair should gradually be substituted. The pillows are small, and not well filled.

From returns which we have procured, it appears that on the Male side 20 Patients sleep in strong ticken or canvas padded coverlets, without sheets or blankets, and on the Female side 76 have the same description of bedding.

Appendix (E.)

A custom exists on the Women's side of placing sheets on some of the beds, which are removed when the Patient goes to bed, and we find that this is practised in 24 cases.

The following is the return of the wet and dirty cases during the night of the 11th instant:

Males	{	Wet	-	-	-	-	20
		Wet and dirty	-	-	-	-	23
							<hr/> 43
Females	{	Wet	-	-	-	-	31
		Wet and dirty	-	-	-	-	36
							<hr/> 67
							<hr/>
						TOTAL	- - - 110

As respects the system of night supervision, there has been no change.

No attempts are made to induce habits of cleanliness during the night nor, in the large number of cases where Patients have wetted or soiled their beds, is the bedding changed, but the Patients are left undisturbed until the morning.

The arrangements for the employment of the Patients remain as before, and we are of opinion that by increased efforts, and by the establishment of a proper system of instruction in various trades, a much larger proportion of the Patients might be usefully occupied, and all the shoes, clothing, &c. &c., for the use of the Asylum be made by them.

The establishment of schools would be highly advantageous.

In passing through the wards, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the listless and uninterested demeanor of the Patients, and not to notice how little is done to encourage good conduct and industrious habits.

A recreation and general dining hall is greatly needed, and if a good walk were formed round the estate, and properly planted, it would be of the greatest advantage, more especially to the disorderly and excited Patients.

In many cases the above remarks must be taken as applying more particularly to the state of the old building, the general condition of the Patients and the wards in the new wing being very satisfactory.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one male Patient, for surgical reasons, and the female whose case was specially noticed in the last Report, was restrained, as before, until the 25th of January 1862. The restraint was then discontinued until the 30th of March, when it was again imposed until the 8th of August; after that, coercion was not employed, and the Patient died on the 6th of September following.

Seclusion continues to be rather frequently employed, but usually for short periods.

Prayers continue to be read as usual in the Chapel.

CORRESPONDENCE in reference to the Annual Report of the
Medical Superintendent.

Appendix (E.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
20th March 1863.

Sir,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy desire to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State the accompanying Annual Medical Report of the Kent County Asylum, addressed in August last to the Committee of Visitors, and by them presented to the next following Quarter Sessions of the County.

In the report thus adopted and printed, Secretary Sir George Grey will observe, by reference to page 23, that the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum states this Board to have "invented" a particular charge against himself, in order so to use it for purposes of "culpable misrepresentation" as to "condemn" the Asylum.

Upon other unbecoming imputations and expressions, which appear in the same printed document, and which, by their adoption, the Magistrates of the County of Kent have sanctioned, the Commissioners offer no remark; but grave considerations are incident to the charge of an invented falsehood, brought against a public body in the necessary performance of its duties; and as the law which requires the Commissioners to examine into and report upon the condition of public Asylums, leaves them without authority or power in any question that may arise out of such report, they think it incumbent upon them to inform the Secretary of State for the Home Department that this grave charge has been brought against them with the sanction and approval of the Committee of Visitors of the Kent County Asylum.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

My Lord and Gentlemen, Whitehall, 16th April 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, that your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to the last Annual Medical Report of the Kent County Asylum, has been communicated to the Visitors of that Asylum; and I am to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the letter which has been received from the Visitors in reply.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (E.)

(Enclosure.)

Kent County Lunatic Asylum,
9th April 1863.

Sir,

IN reply to your communication dated the 23d March 1863, made by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, we beg to state, that we have no observations to offer upon the subject of the report to which the strictures of the Commissioners in Lunacy refer, inasmuch as the report is neither adopted nor sanctioned by us, nor do we hold ourselves in the slightest degree responsible for it.

In accordance with the general rules drawn up by the Secretary of State under the Act of Parliament, the Medical Officer and Superintendent is bound to make a report, and the uniform practice has been that the report is handed to us, and by us presented to the Court of General Sessions.

The only report for which we are responsible is that which we ourselves make under section 62 of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Romney.*
George B. Moore.
E. C. Fletcher.
H. C. Fletcher.
Jacob J. Marsham.

H. Waddington, Esq.,

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19 Whitehall-place,
28th April 1863.

Sir,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy observe, from the letter of the Committee of Visitors of the Kent County Asylum, accompanying your communication of the 9th instant, that the Committee disclaim all responsibility connected with the printed Annual Medical Report of the Asylum.

This report, and similar reports during the last 20 years, have been regularly made by the Medical Officer of the Asylum to the Visitors, and have by such Visitors been presented to the Justices in Session, who have then, in conjunction with the Visitors, or alone, printed and publicly diffused them out of funds belonging to the county of Kent.

With what effect, in such circumstances, the Visitors or the Justices in Session can repudiate these reports, and disclaim all responsibility connected with them, the Commissioners in Lunacy must leave to the judgment of Secretary Sir George Grey.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

20 December 1862.

WE have, on this and the two preceding days, visited the Asylum, inspected its several wards, workshops, offices, and premises, and, with the exception of three women absent on trial, seen all the Patients.

Since the last Commissioners' visit, 20th July 1861, the changes in the Patients have been as follows :—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	234	329	563
Discharged and removed - -	81	153	234
„ of whom recovered -	45	105	150
Died - - - - -	96	123	219

With the exception of three cases (in the Male division) viz.— (1) suffocation from drowning, (2) hæmorrhage from a wound of the throat, and (3) fracture of several ribs, all of which were duly reported, the assigned causes of death do not appear to us to call for any special observations. There has been no disease of an epidemic character ; in the Male division 24, and in the Female 25 deaths were attributed immediately to general paralysis.

The Patients now on the books are 1,509 in number, viz., 570 Males, and 939 Females.

Of the former, 21, and of the latter 25, total 46, belong to unions, and parishes not in the county of Middlesex; the weekly charge for them is 14 s., that for Middlesex Patients being 9 s. 11 d.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, the numbers last registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments being 49 on the Male side, and 90 on the Female.

In reference to attendance at Divine Service, we have been furnished by the Reverend Mr. May, the chaplain, with the following particulars, which we think it desirable on many accounts to record in the present Report :—

“ Attendance at Chapel Services.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Sunday, 14th December - -	212	290	502
Week days - - - -	90	100	190
Number of Patients in Asylum	572	938	1,510 ”

Appendix (E. The condition of the chapel sittings on Sundays on the average
— is as follows:—

Patients	-	510	
Attendants	-	30	(who sit with the Patients).
Officers' seats	-	60	
		<hr/>	
Total	-	600	

Thirty-six sittings on the Male side are allotted to the Females. Men require more room than women in the proportion of 10 to 12.

Considering the very inadequate amount of the accommodation in the present chapel, and with a view to the comfort and benefit of the Patients unable, on that and other accounts, to attend, we think that it would be very desirable if arrangements could be made for the performance of Divine Service in some of the wards. For this purpose, a schoolmaster might be of great assistance, who would of course act under the directions of the Chaplain, who is very active and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

The employments provided for the Patients, and the numbers engaged in them, have undergone no material change.

The following is a general Summary :—

MALES.	—	FEMALES.	—
Spade husbandry -	36	Needle-work and knitting - - -	170
Gardens, Farm, and Ground - -	44	Washhouse and laundry - - -	126
Workshops - - -	27	Wards, &c. - - -	126
In Wards - - -	59	Officers' departments	12
Miscellaneous - -	55		
Total - -	221	Total - -	434

The records, which are carefully kept and duly entered in the Medical Journal of Seclusion since the last visit, a period of 17 months, show the following results:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients secluded - - -	58	136	294
Instances of seclusion - -	154	733	887

The

The duration of the seclusion appears to have varied from five minutes to about 12 hours, and to have averaged rather more than two hours. Appendix (E.)

At the time of our visit, one Male and two Female Patients were in seclusion on account of their maniacal excitement; one of the latter, a case of acute mania, is stated to have been secluded since the last visit 196 times; we mention this as an exceptional case. The Female Patient referred to is an epileptic.

At the time of our visit the Male Patients generally were quiet and orderly. In the Female division many were excited and noisy.

We allude especially to Wards 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13.

Much of this excitement was, we think, attributable to the circumstances of an unusual number of the Female Patients being confined to their wards on account of the bad weather.

The want of order and comfort in some of the Female Wards appears to arise in great measure from their inconvenient position and arrangements, causing much traffic through them. The observation applies specially to the Infirmary Ward, which is a thoroughfare (on the ground floor), to the kitchen, and also to the servants' dining room and centre building.

Amongst other improvements, since the last visit, we have to report the following:—

1. The completion of the walk round the boundary of a portion of the estate.

2. The furnishing and preparation for occupation of a ward on the ground-floor for 12 of the worst class of Male Patients, which will, in some degree, provide a substitute for No. 15 on the third floor.

3. The appropriation of the Male Ward, No. 12, on the second floor, as Ward No. 22 to Female Patients, of whom it will accommodate about 70.

4. The conversion of the visiting room on the Female side into an extra day-room, and the formation of a new Ward, No. 21.

In reference to the last and previous Reports, we again submit to the Committee of Visitors the following recommendations, viz.:—

1. The introduction in the Male division of a greater variety of occupations, *e. g.* mat and basket making, &c.

2. The substitution generally of boarded floors for those of bricks, tiles, or flag.

3. The diminution of the numbers of beds in the dormitories now overcrowded.

4. The introduction of blinds to the windows of the dormitories generally, and curtains to the windows of those occupied by the Female Patients employed in the laundry department.

The windows of the large dormitories last referred to, and containing altogether 90 Patients, being large and excessive in number, must render those rooms very cold in winter.

5. Better means of ventilation, where now defective in several Wards, as an instance of which, we may refer especially to Dormitory 19 in Female Ward No. 2.

Appendix (E.)

6. Some arrangement for properly warming, amongst others, the dormitory containing 25 beds on the Female side appropriated to the aged and infirm, some of whom keep their beds during the day. At the time of our visit the temperature of this room was only 55 degrees, although the day was warm.

7. A further diminution in number of the sacking stretchers without mattresses or other beds, and more care in keeping them in proper order and in a due state of tension.

8. A greater variety as to material and colour in the dress of the Male Patients.

Visiting, as we did, many of the wards after dark, we were pleased to find them well lighted, and comfortable in aspect.

The dinners which we saw were abundant in quantity, of the best quality, and well served; there appears to be a liberal allowance of extras, as fish, chops, &c.

Several of the men expressed a strong desire for a little butter to their bread with the cocoa at breakfast. The Committee will judge as to the reasonableness of this wish.

We learned with satisfaction that the men all have clean shirts twice weekly.

We must not omit to notice, with approbation, that a Male Patient conducts a class for elementary instruction in his division.

In conclusion, we desire to suggest to the Committee of Visitors the following improved arrangements, viz. :

1. Better means of warming the large day-room, No. 1 Ward, on the Female side, in lieu of the present objectionable gas-stove.

2. Proper means of washing in the Female Wards Nos. 5 and 6, in addition to the tubs, and two or three basins now in use.

3. The entire disuse of the unsightly ticken dresses still worn by a few Patients.

4. The organization of a school in the Female division.

5. More out-door exercise beyond the Airing Courts and Grounds, in reference to which we learnt, upon inquiry, that in Female Ward No. 5 no one of the Patients, 22 in number, had gone beyond their court for three months and upwards.

6. The further planting of all the airing courts with trees and shrubs.

7. More means and encouragement of occupation in every ward, and more instruction in handicraft trades.

8. A larger supply and regular distribution in the wards appropriated to the most excitable Patients of entertaining and illustrated periodicals.

9. More attention as to the furnishing and decoration of the wards occupied by impulsive and apathetic Patients, so as to assimilate them to those of the more intelligent class.

As respects the important subject of warming and ventilation, we would suggest that instructions be given to the engineer carefully to inspect and report upon the condition of all the wards and rooms throughout

throughout the Asylum, and give a brief description of the means and result in each case. Appendix (F)

We cannot avoid again urging upon the Visitors the expediency of increasing the Medical Staff of this large institution, and we are the more induced to press this matter upon their attention by the conviction we feel that the present Medical Superintendents and their assistants exert themselves to the utmost to surmount the difficulties incident to the charge of an Asylum of such magnitude.

COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

4, 5, 6, and 8 December 1862.

WE have been occupied during four days in an official inspection of this Asylum. We have seen every Patient, and gone over every part of the building.

The Asylum contains a total of 1,874 Patients, of whom 714 are Men and 1,160 are Women.

The following are the changes since the last visit, on the 21st December 1861:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	190	225	415
Discharged - - - -	139	109	248
Died - - - -	93	62	155

Of the Patients who were discharged, 197 were reported to be recovered.

The ordinary causes of death do not appear to call for any special observation, and the mortality has been below the average. Inquests were held in three cases, but the verdicts of the juries attached no blame to the officers of the Asylum.

The bodily health of the inmates of both sexes is generally good, but the Wards contain, as usual, a large number of feeble and paralytic cases.

The Male Patients were on the whole quiet and orderly. In some of the Women's Wards, especially Nos. 25, 28, 29, and 32, the Patients were noisy and excited, but no Patient was secluded in either department until the last day of our visit, when we found one of the men locked in a padded room.

The total number of cases of seclusion recorded by the Medical Officers since the last visit is on the Male side 516, and on the Female side 1,270.

There is no record of any instance of mechanical restraint during the year. We have made inquiry as to the system which has been

Appendix (E.) in operation for securing a complete record of every instance of seclusion, and we find that until very lately the mode of reporting such seclusion has differed in the Male and Female Wards. On the women's side the nurses have been required to report every case of seclusion forthwith to the Medical Officer, and also to the Matrons; but in the Men's Wards it has been the practice for the attendants merely to record the fact in their ward books, reporting to the Inspector on his next coming into the Ward, but no immediate report was made to the Medical Superintendent. We now learn that at a late meeting of the Committee orders were given that in future all instances of seclusion in the Male division should be reported to the Medical Superintendent at once.

Generally the clothing was clean and good; we must, however, except the Male Patients in No. 14 Ward, the majority of whom are dressed in locked canvas dresses, and who present a very miserable appearance. Many of these Patients also wear canvas shoes, which are quite insufficient to protect their feet whilst walking in the Airing Court.

In Ward B 3 a considerable number of Patients are likewise clothed in the same objectionable manner.

The bedding we found to be very clean, and there was an abundant supply of good blankets; but the proportion of bedsteads having sacking without mattresses is still very large.

The general state of the Wards as regards cleanliness and ventilation was, with some exceptions, satisfactory; but although free from offensive odour during the day, and whilst the windows are open, many of the large dormitories are evidently deficient in the means for proper ventilation during the night. Something has been done to remedy this defect since the last visit, but much remains to be accomplished.

We were glad to notice a manifest improvement in the wards occupied by the better classes of Patients. For the women chairs, worktables, couches, &c., have been supplied, and various additional articles of furniture have been placed in some of the Men's Wards.

The Male Patients have also been supplied with bagatelle boards, puzzles, and other amusements, and the stock of books and periodicals has been greatly increased on both sides of the building.

Blinds have been placed in the windows, and many additional pictures, &c., have been hung on the walls.

We had several opportunities of seeing the Patients at dinner, both in the dining halls and in their wards; of the men, about 336 generally dine in the principal hall, and as many as 548 of the women take their dinners away from their wards, either in the General Hall, or in the other two large rooms provided for them. On the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the dinners were very good, and appeared to give entire satisfaction to the Patients; on Monday, however, the food consisted of a meat pudding, which was very generally complained of, and we observed in the General Dining Hall that the majority of the Patients left large portions of their allowance, some of them indeed refusing to eat any of it.

Some bushels of the fragments must have remained after the Patients had completed their meal, and as great waste and loss must be

be thus incurred, it seems desirable that some other kind of dinner should be substituted on the days when this pudding is now given. Appendix (E.)

The arrangements for the employment of the Patients are the same as formerly reported. The return for the Male Wards on Saturday was as follows:—

List of those employed 6th December 1862.						No. of Patients.	
Grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Bakehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Upholsterers	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Painters	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ditto in Wards	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Whitewashers	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Male Kitchen	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Female ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Airing Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Hall Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Supernumeraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ward Helpers	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Total						-	300

The return of women employed shows that 134 of them were occupied in the washhouse and laundry, and that 411 others were engaged in their own wards in needlework and other female occupations.

The chapel on Sunday last was attended at the morning service by 164 men and 365 women, and in the evening by 162 men and 354 women.

Some additional accommodation has been made for Female Patients by appropriating a larger share of the chapel to their use; but the space is quite inadequate for the number of Patients of both sexes who could attend the services; and we again strongly urge the erection of a new chapel, and the conversion of the present chapel into a general recreation hall, an apartment which is much wanted in this Asylum.

The number of Patients who either soil or wet their beds during the night is very large. On the 4th instant 616 soiled articles were sent into the laundry from the male side alone, and 573 similar articles were delivered from the women's wards.

The return for the following day showed 545 articles from the Male Wards, and 647 from the Female Wards.

An extra night-watch has been appointed on the male side, and the staff of attendants has been somewhat increased; some of the wards are, however, still without sufficient attendance.

On the Female side in Ward No. 19 there are 86 Patients, 50 of whom

Appendix (E.)

whom are epileptics, and 30 very feeble cases, with only five nurses to attend them. Another nurse is wanted here, and on the men's side additional assistance should be given, both in the most refractory wards, and in the wards occupied by the idiotic cases, whose condition might be greatly improved by persevering attention.

We are very sorry to find that the schoolmistress has been discharged, and no kind of instruction is now given to the Patients of either sex.

The establishment of schools for both sexes has several times been recommended in former entries, and we hope that the Committee will now take the subject into their serious consideration.

The Medical Staff now consists of the two Superintendents, with two Assistant Medical Officers for the Women's Wards, and one for the Men's Wards. There is also a dispenser.

With reference to the suggestions and recommendations made by our colleagues at their last visit, we find that the following have been carried out:—

The clothing of the women has been much improved, and some good linsey dresses provided for them.

The stock of books, &c., has been increased, and further additions to the library are intended.

Several wards have been well furnished, and one day-room has been papered.

Improvements have been made in the ventilation of some of the rooms and galleries.

Spur No. 19 has been warmed by means of hot-water pipes.

Only one Patient is now placed in the bath at the same time, and better arrangements have been made for washing the utensils. The shower-baths have also been improved.

The meat is now weighed after it is cooked, and the quantity allowed has been increased.

We repeat the suggestions which have not been carried out, and we further beg to offer for the consideration of the Committee the following, viz. :—

That, with a view of giving more light to the central portions of the wards in the old block, skylights should be formed in the roof of those on the upper floor, and that the walls of the associated dormitories on the lower floor be entirely removed.

That additional windows be made in the large dormitories on either side of the day-rooms, that the old windows be made to open in their whole length, and that air gratings be placed near the floor in the dormitories generally, and in the single rooms occupied by Patients of faulty habits.

That some means be adopted for giving the Women Patients in E 3 Ward a ready means of access to an Airing Court, and that generally a greater amount of daily exercise in the open air be afforded, especially to the Female Patients; for this purpose the Airing Courts should be better kept and drained, as some of them are now in a very bad state.

That the single rooms attached to the Laundry Ward, and also those in D Ward on the Male side, be warmed by means of hot-water pipes.

That

That the wards occupied by the worst class of Patients be fully furnished, as are those for the more orderly inmates, and that every effort be made to improve the habits of the refractory and the imbecile, who are not at present in a satisfactory state. Appendix (E.)

Whilst offering the above suggestions for the consideration of the Committee, we by no means shut our eyes to the great improvements which have been effected in the Asylum since the last visit, and we think that the good results of those improvements can readily be traced in the more satisfactory condition of the Patients who have been surrounded by increased comfort and means for occupation.

In conclusion, we have to express our opinion that much credit is due to the Medical Officers for the zeal and activity they display in the performance of their very arduous duties, and we deem it right to bear testimony to the efficiency of the Matrons and the Superintendent of the Laundry.

33, Milner-square, Islington,

14 January 1863.

Sir,

THE Committee of Visitors have considered with the attention which they always devote to communications from your Board the entry of the two Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the Asylum at the beginning of last month, and they have conferred with their officers upon the different subjects remarked on, and the various suggestions made therein.

Many of the suggestions have been anticipated and adopted, and some of them are already being carried into effect; some appear to the Committee to be undesirable, and others, although not undesirable in themselves, would involve the outlay of so much money, and involve such extensive alterations, that the Committee would hesitate very much to accede to them without a very urgent case of need were made out.

Of the suggestions anticipated or adopted, and being carried out, may be named the substitution in all Wards where the Medical Superintendents consider it would be desirable for the health of the Patients, of a strong nutritious soup for the meat pudding, which has been objected to by many of the Patients, at the same time, the Committee think it not improbable that the Patients may themselves before long desire a return of the dinner now doubtless regarded with dislike. The increased supply of mattresses to the bedsteads, with sackings only in all cases where the Medical Superintendents desire the addition, the continued extension of ventilation in the dormitories and galleries, the provision of additional windows and of air gratings, the adoption of a ready means of access for the Females of E 3 Ward to the Airing Court, the improved drainage of some of the Airing Courts, and the warming of the Laundry Ward, single rooms and dormitories, have also engaged the attention of the Committee, and improvements will, if possible, be carried out here. Great difficulty, however, arises in making an alteration in the Airing Courts; for if the present grass-plots are removed, and gravel substituted, the Patients will greatly deplore the change in

Appendix (E.) summer weather, while it is impossible that turf continually trodden over should be otherwise than damp and swampy during the winter months. As regards the warming of the dormitories attached to the Laundry Wards, the Committee have applied to the Insurance Offices to sanction the liberal use of Gurney's Patent Stoves, and if they are willing to accede to this, they believe all the heat desired may be readily obtained with safety, and at a moderate cost.

The subject of increased opportunity for exercise in the open air to the Female Patients has been referred to Mr. Marshall, the Medical Superintendent of the Female Department, for consideration and report. Mr. Marshall, however, has already remarked with reference to the Commissioners' observation on this head, "That the weather, during the visit of the Commissioners, prevented the usual exercise." The suggestions as to placing skylights in the roofs of some of the wards, and removing the partition walls of the dormitories in others, have been considered, and there appear to be practical difficulties in both, for the upper wards might be exposed to an unpleasant degree of heat in the summer time, and it is very doubtful whether the removal of the partition walls of the dormitories on the lower floor could be effected without danger to the building.

With reference to the dress of Patients in Wards 14 and B 3, Dr. Sheppard, the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department, observes (and the Committee agree with him), "That for these Patients, many of whom are of most destructive habits, I do not know what more suitable outer dress we can find than the ticken frocks now in use, and which we are rapidly substituting for the 'unsightly brown' ones complained of by the Commissioners at their visit to the Asylum in 1861. The canvas shoes are admirably adapted for the Patients who wear them in the wards, and even in the Airing Courts during the summer months. They are not, however, a sufficient protection to the feet during the winter out of doors; leather ones, admitting of locked fastenings, are being prepared."

The subject of the alleged deficiency of accommodation in the Chapel was under the consideration of the Committee last year, and their opinion is unchanged, that the present accommodation is ample for the requirements of the Asylum.

Dr. Sheppard says, "I am not prepared to state that a larger number of Male Patients could attend the services than now attend them." It may, perhaps, be practicable to enlarge the accommodation by the construction of galleries, and the alteration of the present plan of raising the level of the seats; but the Committee, without entering into the question of the great expense, feel that there are insuperable objections to the erection of a new Chapel detached from the Asylum.

The Committee are still of opinion that the wards near the centre in either department, in which the quieter and convalescing Patients are classified, might be made available for occasional meetings of both sexes for general recreation, and the Medical Superintendents, in carrying out any plan of this nature, would have their most cordial concurrence.

The question of the want of nurses in the Female Wards is now Appendix (E.) under consideration, and on the Male side an additional night watch, and two additional temporary attendants, have been employed during the past year. It may here be remarked, that the number of attendants, including head attendants, supernumeraries and night watchers in the Male Department, is 65 for 715 Patients, being exactly 1 to 11; and as there are 50 ward attendants for day duty only, the proportion under that class alone is 1 to 14, or equal to that of most other Asylums. The distribution of these attendants, of course, depends very much on the classification of the Patients, and the opinion of the Medical Superintendent as to the requirements of the wards.

The Committee from the opening of the Asylum had their attention directed to the desirability of attempting to educate the Patients; they soon found it quite a failure on the Male side, and further experience has satisfied them that, however well the plan may appear in theory, it leads to no practical result. They therefore discontinued a schoolmistress on the Female side, where, after a trial of seven years, the daily average of scholars was only 9 or 10, when the late schoolmistress resigned in October last.

With reference to the remarks on the wet and dirty Patients, and the number of soiled articles sent to the Laundry, the Committee deem it right to quote the observations made by Dr. Sheppard on this subject. He says, "The question of the large quantity of soiled linen sent to the Laundry from the Male department calls, perhaps, more than any other alluded to by the Commissioners, for the expression of my opinion, and this because it is more strictly professional, and because I have yet to satisfy myself that the practice suggested by them of rousing idiotic epileptic and demented Patients in the middle of the night, and leading them to the closet, admits of any justification. Whenever an indifference to the calls of nature is the result of that indolence or wilfulness which at times accompany certain forms of comparatively incipient insanity, periodical visits to the closet cannot be too strongly insisted on, both by day and night. We *do* insist upon such visits here. But these cases are relatively few; we have none such in our No. 14 Ward. It must not be overlooked that this ward is the receptacle of all our worst cases, and that to it are drafted off one by one those who are gradually sinking lower in the scale of humanity, and losing through the progress of a material disease, every sort of intelligence, and every control over the excretory functions of their physical economy. They are moved to No. 14 Ward because, by reason of a fatally descending malady, they are no longer fitted for the cleaner wards which they previously occupied. Once arrived in this lowest house of disease, the degradation of which none can appreciate but he who is daily called upon to witness it, we can only meet the dirt and difficulty which beset us by constant changes of linen, and by frequent bathing. Thus the number of soiled articles sent to the Laundry, instead of being the measure of our neglect, is at once the measure of our cleanliness, and of the vigilance of our attendants. We have numbers of Patients who will soil themselves within 10 minutes of the time of being taken

"to

Q.54.

Appendix (E.) “ to the closet ; we have others who are so lost to better instincts as
 “ to eat their own excrement, others who habitually plaster it on
 “ their own persons, and on the walls of their apartments. These
 “ habits are the products of physical deterioration, and can only be
 “ met, as we meet them, by frequent ablutions. It is only Patients
 “ of this kind, and the worst epileptics in Wards 10 and 6, who sleep
 “ upon sacking, without mattresses, and we find that such an arrange-
 “ ment is best suited to their comfort and protection, by admitting
 “ of an easy draining away of the urinal excretion. It is right for
 “ me to add, in justice to the night watch and day attendants who
 “ have charge of the dirty Patients, that no instance of sores resulting
 “ from uncleanness have occurred during the past year. Such a
 “ fact in an Asylum of this magnitude speaks volumes.”

Many of the above quoted remarks of Dr. Sheppard as to the deterioration of intelligence, and consequent want of perception and power of observation, will apply to the question of supplying furniture, similar to that provided for the more orderly Patients to the wards occupied by the worst class of Patients. The Committee are convinced that the supply of such extra furniture would not only not be appreciated, but might be the cause of great destruction of property, and probably of incentives to violence.

Referring to the remark by the Visiting Commissioners, that in Nos. 25, 28, 29, and 32 Wards the Female Patients were noisy and excited, Mr. Marshall says, “ Some of the Female Patients are
 “ generally noisy and excited when visited by the opposite sex, and
 “ and these wards (25, 28, 29 and 32) are appropriated for such
 “ cases, as they have more ready access to the Airing Grounds.”

I am, &c.

(signed) *John S. Skaiife,*
 Clerk to the Visitors.

The Honourable W. C. Spring Rice,
 Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

Sir,

19, Whitehall Place, 21st January 1863.

I HAVE brought under the consideration of the Board your letter of the 14th instant, containing the observations of the Committee of Visitors of the Colney Hatch Asylum, upon the entry made by two of their number on the 8th of December last, and I am to express the satisfaction of the Commissioners that so many of the suggestions then offered have been favourably received by the Committee, and that they are already in course of being carried out.

The Board, however, much regret the difference of opinion that exists between the Committee of Visitors and themselves on the subject of the dress, treatment, and accommodation of idiotic and demented Male Patients.

The

The Commissioners are of opinion, and the experience gained by many years' observation in their visits to all the Asylums in the kingdom has confirmed them in this opinion, that, by constant care and attention, by sustained efforts to rouse the dormant faculties and attract the attention, the most degraded and apparently hopeless cases may be in some measure improved; whilst the opposite course of providing palliatives for their faulty habits, and removing from them all the ordinary surroundings of civilized life, only tends to hasten the degradation to which they are prone.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*

Secretary.

J. S. Skaife, Esq.,

Clerk to Visitors.

HULL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

Saturday, 18 July 1862.

SINCE the Commissioners' visit on the 21st of February 1861 there had been 53 admissions; 29 discharges, (7 were relieved, 4 had not improved, and 18 had recovered), and 19 deaths. Of the deaths, all arising from natural causes, the chief causes appear to have been paralysis, weakness, exhaustion, and decay. One woman died in a quarter of an hour after admission.

In the Asylum there are now 101 Patients, 51 men and 50 women, all of whom, excepting one woman, absent on leave, we have seen to-day. We have found them in both divisions generally quiet, and in a fair state of bodily health. Two of each sex are entered as under treatment, and only one, a woman, was in bed. In the Male Infirmary, a Patient was suffering from a broken leg, received by a fall on the flagged floor of the chapel. It would be very desirable if better chapel accommodation could be provided; and if the room now used for this purpose, and in which we found the only bagatelle-board that seems to be provided for the Patients, were used as a dining and recreation room. The dining-room used at present by the bulk of the men, besides being dark and cheerless, is in every other respect also inconvenient and unsuitable.

The completion of the new dormitories in progress at the last visit has relieved the overcrowding then remarked upon; the ashpit and privy in the wing court, to which attention was then directed, has been removed; new baths having been provided, the offensive practices of bathing as many as 10, and even 15, in the same water, and of placing two Males at the same time in a bath, have been wholly discontinued; and it will be seen that the rate of mortality in the Asylum has diminished.

The dormitories generally were in proper condition, and the beds were clean. The number of straw beds has been reduced on the Men's side, and might with advantage be reduced to the same extent on the Women's. Of wet and dirty cases among the men, two were reported the night before our visit, and among the women, four; attention being now given to Patients of this class the last thing at night, and occasionally during the night, although there is no regular

Appendix (E.) night attendance on either side. No additional single sleeping rooms have been yet provided; but it is proposed shortly to supply this want. The consideration of the Committee should also, we think, be drawn to the state of the furniture throughout the Asylum, to the great want of renovation and renewal apparent in many of the rooms of both divisions, and chiefly in the men's; to the almost complete absence of chairs and pieces of carpet in the dormitories; and to the great addition that might be made in these respects to the comfort of the inmates, at a very small cost.

In connexion with this subject, it seems to us that the work of the Patients themselves, if such easy employments as mat making and straw-plaiting were introduced, might be made to some extent available. We observed hardly any mat that did not require renewal. In the tailor's shop two men work; in the shoemaker's, one; and, with the exception of one man who does painting and carpentering, no other Patient is employed in any trade. In general house-work and gardening 40 men are said to be, for the most part, engaged; and in needle-work and house-work, about 28 women.

The flagged yards of this Asylum being very unsuitable for exercise and recreation, there is a greater necessity for such a staff of attendants as might enable parties of the Patients to be taken out more frequently and regularly than appears to be the case at present. We also think it highly expedient, should the Committee continue to consider it undesirable to appropriate entirely to the Patients the field now let as grazing land, that there should be a walk made round it, and reserved for their use.

We saw the dinner, which was properly served, and was very ample and good. It consisted of meat and potato pie. We regret to find, however, that the Committee still object to comply with the recommendations frequently made for some allowance of beer, so generally regarded by the authorities of Asylums as necessary for Insane Patients.

The cases of seclusion recorded since the last visit show that 18 Patients have been secluded, altogether, on 49 occasions; but several very rarely, and for short periods. Only five Patients appear to have been secluded frequently, or for any lengthened time. The room used for this purpose on the Female side requires better ventilation; and more attention also in this respect should be paid to the room on the Male side adjoining the yard, occupied at present by three Patients, of whom two are dirty. There has been no instance of restraint.

The chapel attendance comprises nearly three-fourths of all the inmates. The same considerate indulgence is continued, by which a certain number of both sexes have for some time been permitted to accompany their friends on occasional visits to their homes. And more than 70 Patients were lately taken to the sea-side for a day's holiday. This appears to have afforded so much satisfaction, that we think its repetition during the present year, if practicable, would be found in every way most advantageous.

SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

21 June 1862.

THE following changes have taken place since the visit of our colleagues on the 29th of October last; viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	65	47	112
Discharged - - - -	39	36	75
Died - - - - -	25	11	36

The numbers now on the books, including three Patients, of each sex, who are absent on probation, are as follows:—

Males - - - - -	223
Females - - - - -	239
Total - - - -	462

We have this day examined every Patient, and inspected the whole of the establishment. During our visit several Patients in No. 3 Wards on both sides of the house were noisy and excited, but the women were more so than the men; and their dress and personal appearance was not satisfactory. We noticed as many as 14 of the women in this ward who were dressed in strong canvas gowns, very few of whom wore stockings. In other wards also some of the Female Patients were far from well clad. Two females were in seclusion. Although the men were better dressed than the women, some of their clothes were in very indifferent condition, and we strongly recommend that increased attention be given to the clothing of the inmates generally. No case of instrumental restraint has occurred since the last visit, and the instances of seclusion have not been frequent, except in one or two cases.

The bodily health of the Patients is on the whole good; a considerable number of them, however, are under medical treatment, and eight men and six women were in bed in the Infirmarys. We saw a large number of the Patients of both sexes assembled at dinner in the dining-hall; their behaviour was orderly, and the food provided for them was good, and properly served. The band played several airs during the meal.

We understand that the usual system of night attendance is kept up, but a considerable number of Patients still wet or dirty their beds; and the returns for last night show that 18 men and 14 women were either wet or dirty.

Appendix (E.) The number of Patients employed, and who attend Divine service in the chapel, is about the same as reported on former occasions, and the general routine of the establishment remains unchanged.

With regard to the condition of the wards we have to report as follows:

The ventilation in many of the galleries and single rooms was very imperfect, and we think it important that steps should be taken, without further delay, to alter a number of the windows in each ward by means of hinges, fixed so as to allow the whole sash to be opened wide. In the single rooms the small tin plates, which allow an opening of only a few inches, are quite insufficient to secure proper ventilation.

In No. 3 Ward, on both sides, the floors of the single rooms are saturated with urine, and in some cases rotten. These should be at once replaced by new flooring, and provision should be made to secure good ventilation under the boards. Without exception, the airing-courts were in a very disorderly and neglected state, and they require immediate attention. We were sorry to find several beds which had been made up wet, and some of the blankets were old and ragged; indeed, we noticed in several departments a want of that thorough cleanliness and good order which are so essential in an Institution of this description to improve the habits and conduct of the inmates. If supernumerary attendants were engaged, more might be done in promoting occupation and order among the Patients. The new single rooms which have been formed out of the old bakehouse require better ventilation. Some of the bath-rooms are not in good order, and we think that if a few moveable hip and sponge baths were provided for the women, they would be found very useful. We were glad to notice that the walls of one of the Female wards were being coloured, and we were informed that this improvement will be carried into other parts of the building. Additional chairs will also be furnished for the use of the inmates. We have examined the case-book and other records which are kept with skill and care, and the medical treatment of the Patients is evidently very well attended to.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

Sir,

3 July 1862.

THE entry made by two members of this Commission in the Visitors' Book of the Somerset County Asylum, on the 21st of June last, has been read at the Board, by whom I am directed to request that you will bring the same under the special notice of the Committee of Visitors at the first opportunity.

The Board observe (amongst other things)—1st, That the dresses of some of the Patients (particularly those of the Women in No. 3) were very insufficient and unsatisfactory. 2d, That the ventilation in

in many of the galleries and single rooms was exceedingly defective. Appendix (E.)
 3d, That the floors of the single rooms in No. 3 were saturated with
 urine, and rotten. 4th, That some beds were made up wet; and,
 5th, That the baths and airing-courts were in bad order.

The subject of the disorder of the grounds; of the bad state of
 the clothes, and want of stockings; of the Bath-room; the increase
 of Attendants; and of the ventilation (the ventilation repeatedly)
 have been adverted to in former entries.

The Commissioners assure themselves that the Committee of
 Visitors are desirous of placing the Somerset County Asylum in the
 most creditable state, and they therefore instruct me to request that
 you will call their particular attention to the before-mentioned entry,
 and to suggest whether some of the existing defects may not be
 remedied by engaging a larger staff of Attendants. They will be
 glad to learn, as soon as convenient, what steps the Visitors may
 determine upon in order to bring the Asylum into a satisfactory
 condition.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*,
 Secretary.

G. W. Gunn, Esq.,
 Clerk to the Visiting Justices,
 Wells, Somerset.

Sir, Kingweston, Somerton, 11 August 1862.

YOUR letter of July 3, and the Minute made by Messrs. Camp
 bell and Gaskell on June 21, were brought under the notice of the
 Committee of Visitors of the Somerset County Asylum at their
 monthly meeting on July 17, and the clerk was directed to call a
 special meeting for August 2 to consider them.

On that day 10 members of the Committee attended. Your letter
 and the minute were read, and the Committee inquired carefully of
 Dr. Boyd as to any suggestions he might have to make respecting
 them.

Before I make a detailed reply to the statements contained in
 these documents, I must specially notice two of those statements,
 which surprised the Committee not a little.

“In No. 3 Ward, on both sides, the floors of the single rooms are
 “saturated with urine, and in some cases rotten. These should be
 “at once replaced by new flooring, and provision should be made to
 “secure good ventilation under the boards.” At the meeting on
 Thursday, June 19, two days before the visit of the Commissioners,
 the Committee ordered a large purchase of flooring on purpose to
 cure the defects of these single rooms, and Dr. Boyd informs me that
 he told the Commissioners.

I am instructed by the Committee to say that they think they
 have reason to complain of the conduct of the Commissioners in thus
 recording the evil while they appear to have forgotten that we have
 already taken care to provide a remedy.

Appendix (E.)

“ We are glad to notice that the walls of one of the Female wards “ were being coloured, and we were informed that this improvement “ will be carried into other parts of the building.”

It is remarkable that at the time of the visit of the Commissioners, three of those wards had been coloured, leaving two uncoloured.

I have further to remark that the Commissioners visited the Asylum on Saturday, which is washing day. We have no complaint to make of this. It is obviously desirable that such visits should be made at uncertain times, and without reference to the probability of the house and Patients being tidy or untidy, tranquil or otherwise; but when we find in their Minute objections to the state of the bath rooms; remarks on “ a want of that thorough cleanliness and “ good order which are so essential in an institution of this descrip- “ tion;” and a notice of the noisy and excited state of some of the Patients in No. 3 Ward, “ very few of whom wore stockings,” we may at least be permitted to express our regret that the Commis- sioners appear to have overlooked a feature in the circumstances of this visit which may account for the house and Patients appearing in a less satisfactory state than on former occasions.

I am instructed to make the following replies to the points noticed in your letter of the 3d ult. :—

1st. “ That the dresses of some of the Patients (particularly those “ of the women in No. 3) were very insufficient and unsatisfactory.” One of the dresses in question was shown to us. What is stated by the Commissioners to be “ a strong canvas gown,” is really made of a twilled linen, and we are of opinion that for destructive Patients it is necessary and proper. The Commissioners further remark as to these Patients, “ very few of whom wore stockings.” In addition to what I have said above, I am instructed to state that the Patients are properly supplied with stockings; and I am informed, on inquiry, that on the day of the visit only four were without them. The state of No. 3 Ward, on each side, especially the Female, is reflected on. That state is not satisfactory to the Committee; it gives them pain whenever they go round the Asylum, but they fear that that state is unavoidable. In this, as in other things, it is their desire to support Dr. Boyd, were he disposed to distribute the Patients indiscriminately through the wards (an experiment which has already been frequently tried without success), they would not object, but at present they are persuaded that to do this would be to sacrifice the comfort of the tranquil and convalescent, and to retard their recovery, for the sake of a partial and doubtful benefit to the dirty, refractory, and incurable.

The Committee see no reason to think that, on the whole, the clothing is unsatisfactory.

2d. “ That the ventilation in many of the galleries and single rooms “ was exceedingly defective.” The Committee have never been satisfied with the ventilation; some of them have desired to alter the system entirely; some doubt whether, considering the habits of many of the Patients, any system of ventilation can succeed. All that can be said is that the Committee are anxious to improve the ventilation; that the opening of more windows, as suggested by the Commissioners,

Commissioners, is in progress, and that the ventilation of the new single rooms formed out of the old bakehouse has been improved. Appendix (E.)

3. "That the floors of the single rooms in No. 3 were saturated with urine, and rotten," has already been noticed.

4. "That some beds were made up wet." The Committee understand that one bed and two blankets were found by the Commissioners to be wet, and they much regret that it should have been so.

5. "That the Baths and Airing-courts were in bad order." In addition to what has been said above, I am instructed to say that the largest of the two Airing-courts on the Female side is now under repair, the walks are being relaid with coal-tar and red gravel, and borders for evergreens and flowers made, and that it is the desire of the Committee and Dr. Boyd to make the place as cheerful as possible.

Hip-baths and sponge-baths will be used. The Commissioners suggest the employment of additional Attendants. I have to remark that two additional Female Attendants have been engaged since the last visit of the Commissioners, and that two more Attendants will be added; but that, with the exception of these, neither the Committee nor Dr. Boyd see the necessity for "a larger staff of Attendants," as suggested in your letter.

In conclusion, I feel bound to say that I am not aware of anything in the state of the Asylum, except the accident of the Commissioners visiting it on cleaning day, which should make its state seem different from what it was formerly, or justify so great a change as appears to have taken place in the opinion of your Board respecting it. Possibly the great influx of fresh Patients, which has been very remarkable, and the increased number of persons of advanced age, and difficult to keep clean, may have had an injurious effect; but I feel bound to say, on behalf of the Committee, that we have not ourselves noticed any material change, or that we believe in its existence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) *F. H. Dickinson,*
Chairman of the Committee of Visitors.

The Hon. W. C. Spring Rice.

Appendix (E.)

. HAVERFORDWEST ASYLUM.

10 June 1862.

SINCE the visit of our colleagues on the 7th August 1861, two Patients, one of each sex, have been admitted, and the same number have died of phthisis and natural decay respectively.

The Patients are now 26 in number, viz., 10 Men and 16 Women. We have seen them all, and found them free from excitement, well clad, and personally in a satisfactory state. No one is at present under medical treatment. There has not since the last visit been any instance of seclusion. We are informed that three of the Men and two Women go to Chapel on Sundays. The Curate of the parish visits the Asylum gratuitously on Wednesdays. The Men are wholly unemployed, listless, and apathetic. The Women are much more intelligent and cheerful, and are many of them occupied.

Since the last visit, a benevolent lady, the wife of a magistrate, has presented a number of good framed prints, which improve the aspect of the day-rooms.

There are very few chairs in any of the day-rooms, the only seats being forms without backs; some chairs are essential to the comfort of the Patients, many of whom are old and feeble.

We further recommend the introduction of some matting upon the stone floor where the Patients are in the habit of sitting.

The beds, which we found clean and in proper order, are all of straw. We again urge the provision of beds of a better description for the sick and infirm.

Beer is allowed to four Patients of each sex, for medical reasons. We are of opinion that all the Insane inmates should be allowed beer daily at dinner. Persons of unsound mind, as a general rule, require a more sustaining diet than ordinary paupers.

We further recommend that all the women be provided with bonnets and shawls, so as to admit of being taken out frequently for walks: at present they are very imperfectly supplied, and in some cases the matron lends them articles of clothing,

Since the last visit an addition of 5 *l.* has been made to the salary of the matron, Mrs. Hampson, who appears to be active and kind to the Patients, and deserves every encouragement. She now, however, receives only 25 *l.* a year, out of which she has to pay the two Female Attendants 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and 4 *l.* respectively, and a washerwoman 6 *d.* a-week, leaving only about 15 *l.* for herself.

The two Male Attendants receive 20 *l.* per annum, and rations; beer is not allowed to any of the officers or servants.

Some sunshades would be desirable in the airing-courts.

The Asylum continues in all its arrangements as unsuited as heretofore to the purpose to which it is applied.

Mr. Phillips, the Medical Officer, whom we met at the Asylum, appears very desirous to promote the comfort and benefit of the inmates, and has, since the last visit, procured flannel waistcoats for several of the Male Patients.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 20 June 1862.

Sir,

FROM the entry made by the Commissioners on the occasion of their last visit to the Haverfordwest Asylum, read at the last Board, it appears that all the beds are of straw; that beer is allowed to only four Patients of each sex, and that the Women are very imperfectly supplied with clothing. The Board desire me to call the attention of the Committee of Visitors to these statements, and very urgently to press upon them the adoption of the various recommendations contained in the entry, and more especially that a better kind of bed be provided for the sick and infirm, that beer be allowed to the Insane inmates daily at dinner, and that more clothing be supplied to the Women.

I am, &c.

(signed)

W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary.

To Richard James, Esq.,
Clerk to the Visitors, Haverfordwest
Asylum.

DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

24 April 1862.

THE changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 5th September 1861 have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	62	45	107
Discharged - - - -	25	23	48
„ of whom recovered	22	20	42
„ removed to other Asylums.	1	2	3
Died - - - -	12	6	18

With four exceptions, the deaths were all from ordinary causes; the exceptions were—

1st. J. C.—An epileptic; fell into the fire, and died from the burns.

2d. W. S.—By hanging; not having since his admission in August 1858 shown any suicidal propensity, he slept in a single room, and early in the morning, on the 29th March ultimo, suspended himself

Appendix (E.) — himself by means of a small cord (which he had found in one of the workshops, and concealed about his person) from an iron loop attached to the upper sash of the window for the purpose of raising and lowering it.

3. *T. C.*—In a dormitory, with nearly 50 other Patients, unperceived by them, broke his chamber pot into several pieces, and with one of the fragments cut his throat, dividing the windpipe, and died from suffocation, caused by the admission of blood into the larynx.

4. *J. H.*—Admitted 2d August 1861, in an advanced stage of general paralysis. Died 9th January last, prior to which several ribs found to have been broken. Inquest held by the Deputy Coroner. The post-mortem examination disclosed the facts of the recent fractures of 16 or 17 ribs, and the rupture of the bladder. The 8th rib on the left side had punctured the pleura. The Deputy Coroner did not examine any Patient, although Dr. Smith suggested to him to do so. He is stated to have summed up against Metcalfe, the attendant immediately in charge of the Patient, as having by violence ruptured the bladder. The Jury by their verdict acquitted Metcalfe of manslaughter, and found the cause of death to have been “pneumonia.” About a fortnight subsequently it transpired that Metcalfe had had a personal altercation with *H.* in the airing-court, when they fell together, Metcalfe uppermost, and that the latter, as it is believed to extricate himself from the Patient’s grasp, knelt upon his chest. It further transpired that Metcalfe had, shortly before, ill-used other Patients, and knocked down one with a broomstick; he was therefore summarily dismissed, and, at the same time, another attendant, in the same ward, named Harrison, who had neglected to report what he had witnessed of the occurrence in the airing-court, was required to resign.

The Patients now on the books are 376 in number, viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pauper - - - - -	194	175	369
Private - - - - -	5	2	7
TOTAL - - - - -	199	177	376

Two of the Male Pauper Patients were absent on trial at the time of our visit.
Of the Pauper Patients, about 80 belong to the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, being received under a contract for five years, of which two and a-half are expired.
Considering the crowded state of the Asylum, and on other grounds we are glad to learn that the Visitors have no intention of renewing the contract with the authorities of Newcastle.

The present weekly charges for the Pauper Patients are as fol- Appendix (E.)
lows :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From Unions and Parishes in Durham -	9	6
„ „ Borough of Newcastle -	10	—
„ other Counties and Boroughs -	12	—

According to the latest entries in the Medical Journal, the Patients under medical treatment for bodily ailments were 24 in the Male and 22 in the Female division.

The instances of seclusion recorded since the last visit have been very few.

The system of night watch, as we are informed by Dr. Smith, continues to be attended by the best results. It is at present confined to the wards in the main building. It is proposed hereafter to extend it to the Male dormitories in the detached block, now containing the workshops.

When the additions and alterations now in progress, or in contemplation, shall be completed, and the workshops removed to the new building in course of erection, the block last referred to will consist entirely, or for the most part, of day rooms and associated dormitories, containing in the aggregate about 90 beds.

It is intended to convert the present bake-house into a billiard-room.

The new workshops will be spacious and light, and otherwise suitable for their purpose: as respects the large upper room, designed for general recreation, we are of opinion it will prove very inadequate to the object, which can only be effectually attained by the conversion of the present chapel into a recreation hall, and the erection of a separate chapel in the grounds.

This arrangement would also admit of the Female Patients dining at the same time with the Male Patients, instead of the present inconvenient plan of their being assembled for dinner at a later hour in the common dining hall.

In reference to the observations of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to report as follows:—

The evil of receiving Patients more rapidly than the means of properly accommodating them could be provided, has been much felt, and great inconvenience from this cause must continue to be experienced until the new workshops shall be brought into use, and the other alterations in progress shall have added to the sleeping accommodation.

At present the dormitories generally are much crowded, the beds in some cases almost touching one another. We think that, generally, the number of beds should be reduced, so as to give a space of three feet between the adjoining bedsteads.

Upon this subject we have to state, that at the time of our visit some beds were without coverlets, and it appeared to us that the supply of blankets was insufficient for cold weather. In the laundry dormitories also we noticed at least ten beds without mattresses, the Patients sleeping on hard paillasses, in consequence, as we were informed, of a deficiency of hair mattresses. We think that the head

Appendix (E.) attendant in each division should frequently examine the beds and bedding, in order to insure their being in a proper state as to cleanliness and otherwise.

The supply of periodicals and other publications of an illustrated and amusing character is still deficient, and the system of distributing such as are provided is imperfect.

The warmth and comfort of the inmates of the large Female dormitory has been promoted by the introduction of stoves.

No summer-houses or sunshades have as yet been erected in any of the airing-grounds.

The drying closets are still in an imperfect, dilapidated state ; but we are glad to learn that this defect will shortly be remedied.

In connection with the laundry department we have to observe, that the floor of the washhouse requires to be relaid, so as properly to carry off the waste water.

The subject of attendance has received our special attention, and we are disposed to think that the present staff of attendants, although slightly increased since the last visit, is still insufficient. We recommend the subject, in detail, to the early consideration of the Committee of Visitors. We have learnt with satisfaction that the scale of wages has been increased.

We saw the Patients of the respective sexes at dinner in the Hall; the Male Patients, who dined first, were 168 in number, and inconveniently crowded, a defect which will be remedied by the removal of a platform, or stage, for dramatic performances. The dinner consisted of cold meat, potatoes, and bread. Knives and forks not having been provided, as suggested by the last Visiting Commissioners, but spoons only being allowed, a considerable number of the Patients ate with their fingers. The table-cloths also appeared to require to be changed more frequently. We are strongly of opinion that no further delay should take place in providing the Patients with knives and forks, as in other Asylums.

We regret again to have to report that beer is not allowed as a portion of the ordinary diet. The reasons assigned for this are, in our judgment, very unsatisfactory, and we trust that beer, as a general beverage, will again be provided, as in other County Asylums.

As respects the Patients generally, they were at the time of our visit free from excitement, and, for the most part, fairly clad. We suggest that all the Male Patients be provided with better suits for Sundays, and that the linen of the Patients of both sexes be changed not less frequently than twice a week.

We desire now to suggest the following improvements:—

1. A larger supply of comfortable chairs and seats in the day-rooms.
2. Curtains or blinds to all bedroom windows without shutters.
3. More bedside carpets and seats in bed-rooms.
4. More means of washing in the Female dormitories.
5. The removal of the iron loops from the upper sashes of the windows of the single sleeping rooms above referred to, as having afforded the means of suicide.

6. The

6. The introduction generally of fenders of a safe construction, so as to guard against accidents from fire. Appendix (E.)

The case books, which we examined, have been very imperfectly kept, more especially as respects Patients who have been for some years in the Asylum.

We have also pointed out to Dr. Smith the necessity of careful entries in the Medical Journal of all injuries to Patients, however slight.

We have satisfaction in reporting that the Committee of Visitors propose, subject to the approval of the Justices in Quarter Sessions, to purchase 96 acres of additional land towards the east of the Asylum.

The general result of our visit was to satisfy us that Dr. Smith continues to evince every desire actively to promote the comfort and well-being of the Patients under his charge.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM.

Wakefield, 9 April 1862.

WE have to-day and yesterday visited this Asylum. The alterations and new buildings that were in progress at the last visit are now completed, and the general improvements effected. The state in which we found the various departments, and the arrangements for the increased comfort of the inmates, appear to us very satisfactory.

Since the visit of our colleagues, on the 23d and 24th May 1861, 342 Patients have been admitted, 158 have been discharged, and 134 have died, the respective numbers being, in the Male Division, 168, 75, and 74, and in the Female Division 174, 83, and 60; of those discharged, 123 had recovered, 29 were relieved, and six had not improved. There are now under medical treatment 29 men, and 65 women.

The rate of mortality, though lower than at the last visit, continues to be higher than the average of preceding years; but considerably more than half the deaths, 85, were from general paralysis, epilepsy, old age, and pthisis, 30 being from the latter cause; and an unusual number of both sexes appear to have been received during the year in a "much reduced" state. In the remaining 50 cases the deaths are stated to have been, from disease of the brain, 12; exhaustion after mania, 17; diarrhoea, 5; disease of the heart, 5; and other ordinary bodily diseases, 19. One man committed suicide by hanging himself from an apple-tree in the grounds of the detached building. The facts of this case were before our Board, and no blame could be attributed to anyone who had charge of the Patient.

On the day of our visit 1,019 Patients were on the books; 489 Men, and 530 Women, all of whom, except one man and four women out on trial, we have seen. In these numbers are now comprised all

Appendix (E.) the Pauper Patients (not in Workhouses) chargeable to the West Riding, and the vacant beds left are upwards of a hundred.

We found the Patients in both divisions singularly free from excitement; and notwithstanding the large number of chronic and epileptic cases, their personal state was most satisfactory. All were fairly clad, especially the women; some parties of whom we met, in the new road lately formed around the grounds in front of the Asylum, clad in very neat walking dresses. The 360 men whom we saw dining in the Central Hall, which has been used for this purpose since the last visit, included several of the most troublesome and refractory class; but the most perfect order prevailed at every table, and very many took occasion, in expressing their sense of the kindness with which they are treated, to speak to us with much satisfaction of the new dining arrangements.

These are indeed so excellent, that in 10 minutes after the bell had rung, the dinner (for 360) was cut up and distributed, the men had taken their places, and grace was said; everything was quite hot when the dinner began. All at the tables being of the working class, a large general lavatory has been provided, in which they wash themselves, and change their working smocks and shoes before meeting in the adjoining covered way next the hall, which is used afterwards as a smoking place for those who do not stay during the three-quarters of an hour allowed for reading books, newspapers, and periodicals, of which a good supply is placed on the tables after removal of dinner. During this interval the attendants dine, and the hall is superintended by two gardeners who have dined previously.

The dinner itself, which we tasted, was extremely good, and very abundant; it consisted of meat pie and a pint of beer to each man. The neatness with which it was served, and the various provision for cleanliness and order, are of the best example for inducing those habits and self-respect generally among the Patients. Mr. Cleaton informed us, that though the men objected at first to dining out of their wards, this feeling is now changed; and permission to dine in the hall, for which the indispensable qualification is to be engaged in some kind of work on the grounds or in the house, is now so much desired, that it leads many to employ themselves who have resisted all other inducements.

On the women's side there is no similar provision; but in the laundry department, where 56 Patients are ordinarily employed, and in which there is good sleeping and other accommodation for nearly 100 employed here, and about the house, about 75 women are associated at dinner; and the same order prevails. The rest dine in their several wards; but it would be a great advantage if arrangements could ultimately be made for a general dining hall in this, as in the other division.

The daily employment of both sexes, the provision for regular outdoor exercise, and the means for recreation and amusement, appear in all respects sufficient. Of the men, a total of 382 are at work; 187 on the land, 52 at various trades, 39 in the brewhouse, bakehouse, and other offices; and 51 in the upholsterers' shop, chiefly picking hair. Of women, 379 are employed; 189 in sewing and knitting,

73 in the wards, 61 in the kitchen and bakehouse, and 56 in the wash-house and laundry. Besides other occasional amusements, such as glee meetings, magic lanthorn, and dissolving views, on every Saturday night an average of 400 from both division, take part in a dance. On this day, there is no work after dinner; and in the summer afternoons the men have cricket, quoits, and bowls, both men and women being taken at all seasons for country walks. The supply for reading is ample, six daily papers being taken, besides the leading illustrated periodicals; and 13 different volumes, chosen with good taste by the Chaplain, and comprising travels, anecdotes, and stories, as well as graver subjects, are placed once every fortnight on the tables of each ward in both divisions.

The effect, upon the general habits and condition of the inmates, appears in the records of seclusion and restraint. The latter has not for some time been employed at all; and since the last visit, only one man has been placed in seclusion for a period of five hours; while of the 20 Women who have been secluded, only two have been for frequent or lengthened periods, the majority being for occasions very infrequent, and not lasting more than an hour or two.

Night attendance has greatly reduced the wet and dirty cases: the latest nightly number before our visit was that of nine Men and 27 Women wet, and one Man and four Women wet and dirty: a return which must be taken in connexion with the fact, that of paralytics at present in the Asylum, there are 39 Men and 7 Women; and of epileptics, 51 Men and 53 Women.

We found the bedding throughout ample, and in a good state; and all the dormitories and single rooms clean, well ventilated, and in the best order, but deficient in chairs.

Several works in progress at the last visit have since been completed. Additional wards and dormitories, accommodating 60 Patients, have been constructed out of old kitchens and offices, three wards on the Men's side (including the Infirmary with 54 beds), and two wards on the Women's side, have been altered and renovated; the old low iron windows replaced by large wooden sashes, and wooden floors substituted for stone in the bed-rooms; a meat larder has been built, and large roomy shops for bookbinders, masons, and mechanics. The clock tower has been elevated, and a new clock and bells placed in it. High garden walls have been pulled down, new roads and shrubberies have been formed, and rockeries near the main entrance. Finally, the church has been completed, and is a very solid, handsome gothic structure of stone, capable of holding 700 Patients, with excellent interior fittings, and a raised terrace outside. The number who ordinarily attend are about 500 of both sexes; and as much music is employed in both services, and is found to interest the Patients, we trust that the Committee of Visitors will consent to retain the organ, which as yet is only erected on trial.

The liberality shown already by the Committee in carrying out the suggestions from time to time made by members of our Board, and their own superintendent, leads us further to hope that they will not lose sight of the importance of ultimately getting rid of all the flagged floors in the corridors and bed-rooms of the old building,

Appendix (E.) and of obtaining additional land. Since the last visit, they have
—— intimated their concurrence in the opinion then expressed, by renting 10 additional acres immediately adjoining the grounds.

In conclusion, we have to state that, for the generally efficient condition in which we have found this Institution, much praise appears to be due to the able management of Mr. Cleaton, and to the completeness with which the officers who act under him in both divisions perform their respective duties.

Appendix (F.)

C A S E.

By the Interpretation Clause, section 114, of the “Lunatics Care and Treatment Act, 1845” (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), it is enacted, that “ ‘Hospital’ shall mean any Hospital, or part of a Hospital or other House or Institution (not being an Asylum), wherein lunatics are received and supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, or by any charitable bequest or gift, or by applying the excess of payments of some patients for or towards the support, provision, or benefit of other patients.”

By the same section, “Patient” is declared to “mean every person received or detained as a lunatic, or taken care or charge of as a Lunatic.”

The 43d section enacts, “That the regulations as to lunatics of every Hospital in which lunatics are or shall be received, shall be printed.” “That every such Hospital shall have a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, resident therein, as the superintendent and medical attendant thereof;” and that upon the application of the Superintendent, which he is required to make, “such Hospital shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioners in Lunacy.”

The above are the main provisions of the Act as respects the constitution and regulation of “Hospitals.” It will be observed that their registration is a ministerial act on the part of the Commissioners, and is not subject to any condition, in reference to the nature and extent of the accommodation, or the numbers of patients to be received.

The rules and regulations for their government and management are required by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 30, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval.

It remains to be considered what persons are legally admissible to the benefits of residence and medical care and treatment therein, and upon what conditions; and to this question the attention of Counsel is especially desired. It will be necessary, in considering the question, to advert to some of the provisions of the law applicable also to licensed houses.

By the 4th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, it is enacted as follows:—“Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, no person (not being a lunatic for, or in respect of whom, any money shall be paid or agreed to be paid), shall be boarded or lodged in any Licensed House, and save where otherwise provided or authorised under this or any other Act, no person (not being a pauper), shall be received as a lunatic into any Licensed House or Hospital,” without an order and two medical certificates, in the statutory form.

The sixth section (to which reference is made in that last cited) provides, “That it shall be lawful for the proprietor or superintendent of any Licensed House, with the previous assent in writing of two of the Commissioners, to entertain and keep in such House as a boarder any person who may have been discharged as a patient from such House, for such time after such discharge as he may desire to remain, not exceeding the time specified in such assent.

Appendix (F.)

This last provision is by the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," s. 18, extended to any person who may have been within five years preceding a patient in any Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, or under care as a single patient.

The above are the only enactments relevant to the questions upon which the Commissioners desire the opinion of Counsel.

The Commissioners have reason to know that there are many persons not insane, who, being conscious of a want of power of self-control, or an addiction to intemperate habits, or fearing an attack or a recurrence of mental malady, and, being free agents in all respects, are desirous of residing as voluntary boarders in an Institution for the insane, with a view to medical treatment and supervision.

It has been suggested that the benefit of Registered Hospitals might, with propriety and advantage, be extended to the class of persons referred to, who, in the circumstances, and for the reasons above mentioned, may be willing and desirous voluntarily to place themselves as boarders therein, to submit to a modified control, and otherwise to conform to the general regulations and arrangements.

It is material to bear in mind that there is no provision in the Lunacy Acts expressly prohibiting or regulating the reception of boarders into Hospitals, all such provisions being confined exclusively to Licensed Houses.

Assuming that there is nothing in the Charter of Incorporation or Rules of a Hospital to the contrary, the Commissioners desire to be advised upon the two questions following:—

1. Are persons such as those referred to legally admissible into Registered Hospitals, paying for their board and lodging as voluntary inmates?
2. Can such persons, either alone or jointly with others, by bond, agreement, stipulation as to notice, or otherwise, and if so, in what way, bind themselves to conform to the arrangements of the Hospital into which they may wish to be received? and what power or authority will such contract confer on the Superintendents of such Hospitals?

OPINION.

1. 2.—I do not find in the Statutes any prohibition on persons of this description being admitted into Registered Hospitals as inmates, on the terms and in the manner herein mentioned; and inasmuch as by the hypothesis they are persons *sui juris*, I think they may contract, either alone or jointly with others, by bond, agreement, or otherwise, to conform to regulations therein expressed or referred to, and to reside in the Hospital, subject to any notice which may be agreed upon therein; and if such bond or agreement be made with the Superintendent, he will have the right of suing at law for the breach thereof, and of enforcing the requisitions and stipulations therein contained, by all legal remedies applicable to such instruments. I cannot define the rights of the parties beforehand more specifically.

Temple, May 12, 1863.

W. N. Welsby.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, EXETER.
Appendix (F.)

29 October 1862.

THE changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 24th June 1861, have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	13	9	22
Discharged - - - -	5	9	14
„ of whom recovered -	1	6	7
Died (all from ordinary causes)	5	3	8

The Patients are now 59 in number, viz., 27 Gentlemen and 32 Ladies: of the latter, at the time of our visit one was out for the day.

We have, with the above exception, seen all the Patients, and found them free from excitement, and personally, as to clothing and otherwise, in a satisfactory state.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital appears to be good. Eleven Patients (4 Gentlemen and 7 Ladies) are registered for trifling bodily ailments.

Since the last visit, 11 Patients (7 Gentlemen and 4 Ladies) appear by the Medical Journal to have been placed in seclusion during short periods of violent excitement.

We have to report the following improvements since the last visit:—

1. In the Ladies' Division three small rooms on the ground floor have been thrown into one, so as to form a large, cheerful day and dining-room.
2. On the Gentlemen's side, the room occupied as a workshop has been converted into an associated dormitory, and a workshop provided outside the main building.
3. Much additional furniture has been introduced, and painting and papering executed.

The result of our inspection of the several wards was satisfactory. The rooms and galleries, beds and bedding, were very clean, and in good order.

In the existing circumstances of the Hospital, and considering that the recent appointment of a Sub-Committee will probably lead to an early removal into the country, where an adequate quantity of land will be available for exercise and recreation, we abstain from suggesting any structural improvements.

Appendix (F.)

Mr. James succeeded Dr. Kingdon as Superintendent in October last. The present condition of the Institution and its inmates is, in our opinion, creditable to Mr. James, and Miss Brutton, the matron.

LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

20 October 1862.

WE have officially inspected this Institution, and have seen all the Patients. They are at present 56 in number, of whom 30 are Males and 26 are Females. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the Patients were all in their Wards; but no one was excited, nor was any Patient in seclusion. On our arrival, we found a party of 15 of the Patients, 8 Gentlemen and 7 Ladies, assembled together in the new dining-room, which has been formed in compliance with the suggestion contained in the last Report. The food supplied for dinner seemed to be good and abundant, and the table was neatly served. Several of the Patients, both in this room and in other parts of the building, expressed themselves well satisfied with the dietary. We had no complaints from the Patients of harsh treatment, or rudeness from the attendants. Our attention was particularly directed to the apathetic listless appearance of many of the Patients in the lower Wards, and especially on the Male side. In these latter Wards we could see no means for occupation or amusement. There were no books or newspapers of any kind, and, so far as we could learn, no arrangements exist for a regular supply of periodicals. We strongly recommend that greatly increased means of amusement and occupation be provided, and that the attendants be directed to use persevering efforts to induce the Patients to make use of them. The clothes of some of the lower class Patients are old and in some cases ragged, and their friends should be directed to provide them with a fresh supply without delay. We have again to call attention to the very gloomy and half furnished appearance of the lower Wards, which cannot fail to have a most depressing effect upon the inmates.

As a matter of treatment, we think that these Wards should be rendered more cheerful, and we again urge the subject upon the consideration of the Committee. The general routine of the establishment is the same as before reported, and the same regulations are observed with reference to the exercise of the Patients beyond the premises. The following changes have taken place since our last visit, viz:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	19	18	40
Discharged - - - -	23	20	43
Died - - - -	4	2	6

The

The recent certificates have been examined by us. Mr. Parker has now left the Hospital, and on the 13th instant Dr. Stark assumed the duties of Medical Superintendent. Mr. Harrison, who has hitherto acted as the Medical Attendant, has retired, but Dr. Vose will continue in the office of Visiting Physician. Dr. Stark has considerable experience in the treatment and management of the Insane, having been for six years Assistant Medical Officer at the Lancaster County Asylum, and we feel assured that, if aided by the Committee, he will be enabled to effect many improvements in this Institution, and gradually raise it to a level with other similar charitable foundations in this country for the care and treatment of the Insane.

MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Cheadle, 31 March 1862.

SINCE this Hospital was visited, on the 17th of last May, 31 Patients have been admitted, 26 have been discharged, and six have died. The deaths present no unusual feature.

There are now on the books of the Hospital 81 Patients; in the Male Division, 46, and in the Female, 35; all these, excepting two ladies absent on trial, we have seen at our visit to-day.

Generally they were very tranquil, and the personal appearance and condition of the Female Patients was satisfactory.

In the other division, the dresses of several were in a bad state, and some so worn and tattered, that if the immediate application we have suggested should be made unsuccessfully to their friends, we think that new clothing should be provided by the Institution, and made a portion of the charge for the respective Patients. The Men should all, we think, be shaved more frequently than at present.

We found the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms throughout the building, for the most part, in excellent order. Since the last visit, the cheerfulness of the upper galleries in both divisions has been greatly improved by fresh papering and painting; but in the Male Division, some associated dormitories and rooms occupied by Patients of the second and third class, still require to be papered, and curtains, as well as more chairs, should be placed in all the rooms, and, in some, more wash-basins. Generally, in the latter respect, the supply is good; and the state of the bedclothes, the towels, and the combs and brushes of the Patients was, without exception, clean and creditable to the attendants. Many of the mattresses, we observed, are so thin in the centre, that it would be very desirable to have them remade.

The arrangements for exercise and amusement of the Patients continue to be as formerly described. With the exception of about 15 among the Men, and six or seven among the Women, all are taken frequently beyond the grounds; bowls, cricket, battledoor, and other out-door games, are played when the weather permits; and in a dance given a fortnight ago, 30 of both sexes were associated. In the lower Male Ward we observed an entire absence of books, and means of entertainment. The reason alleged was, that

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Appendix (F.) if any such were introduced, the Patients would destroy them; but as there are two attendants in the ward, and only 12 Patients, we think this an insufficient reason, and recommend that the trial of supplying a certain number of books and papers should again be made.

The number of Male Patients employed upon the farm varies from 12 to 20 daily, when the weather permits, and five others do household work. In the Female Division we regretted to find that very few were regularly employed. We are of opinion that more might be induced to occupy themselves in useful work; and that some, to whose former position in life such occupation would not be unsuitable, might be engaged in the laundry. We have to add, that both the laundry and washhouse of this Institution appear to us to be inadequate to its magnitude and importance, and that enlargement of both might be effected at an inconsiderable cost. No time should be lost in taking this matter into consideration.

Forty-eight Patients (24 of each sex), attended service in the Chapel yesterday, and some three or four of the gentlemen go to Church; prayers are also read by the Rector of the Parish every Wednesday afternoon.

There has been no restraint since the last visit; four Patients have been secluded for short periods, three of them on one occasion, and the fourth on two occasions. Two Patients are entered as under medical treatment.

Dr. Maudsley, who has resigned his appointment in this Hospital, was attending the Committee in Manchester at the time of our visit, and we could not learn if any steps were in contemplation for extending the benefits of the Institution to a larger number of Patients. At present, however, there appear to be 10 vacant beds in the Female, and four in the Male Division. No complaints were made to us by any of the Patients as we passed through the building to-day. Its condition, upon the whole, seems to be very creditable to the management; the Patients are well cared for in every respect, and kindly treated.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

27 November 1862.

THE changes in the Patients since our last visit, 2d May 1861, have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	17	25	62
Discharged and removed - -	9	27	36
„ of whom, recovered	5	14	19
Died - - - - -	6	6	12

With the exception of a case of suicide by hanging, of a Male Patient, the particulars of which are duly reported, the deaths have been from ordinary causes. The Patients are now 72 in number, viz., 38 Males, and 34 Females; of the former two, of the latter four, are registered as being under medical treatment for bodily ailments.

There are in each division six ordinary Attendants; on the Female side there are also a night nurse and a special attendant upon a Lady, removed hither from a Metropolitan Licensed House, to whose case a reference has been made in previous Reports, and who is still subject to violent paroxysms of impulsive mania.

At the time of our visit, one Gentleman was walking out unattended, and one Lady absent on leave. One Gentleman, who was specially noticed at the last visit as much improved, and about to be discharged on trial, was considerably excited; with this exception, the Patients were tranquil and orderly, and the personal condition generally was satisfactory.

Five of the Gentlemen are allowed to go out during the day on parole, an arrangement which has not been attended with beneficial results.

We think it due to the Rev. Mr. Moffat, the honorary Chaplain, to state that the Institution and its inmates have the benefit of his assiduous services, as well on Sundays, as frequently during the week; his visits are stated to be much appreciated.

As respects the establishment, we have still to notice the urgent want of a head Male Attendant, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the Committee the expediency of engaging one well qualified for the duty without further delay.

We desire further to suggest, for the comfort and benefit of the Patients, the painting and papering of the lower galleries, and the introduction generally of more articles of furniture of a comfortable domestic kind; the Male lower gallery is especially cheerless in aspect.

We also recommend that all the Lavatories should be provided with ordinary basins; that the hot-water taps of the Baths should be boxed off, or otherwise secured against their accidental use by the Patients.

For other recommendations, we think it sufficient to request the attention of the Committee to the last Entry; we refer *int. al.* to the advantage to the Institution, and the encouragement to the Superintendent and Matron, which would attend the due visitation of the Hospital by the stated weekly Visitors, in accordance with the Rules.

It would also, in our judgment, be very desirable, with a view to the promotion of the benevolent object of the founders of the Hospital, if medical and other reports of its state and progress financially, and otherwise, were published and circulated more frequently than once in three years, as appears now to be the practice.

We have the satisfaction of reporting most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the several galleries, beds and bedding.

There appeared to be an inadequate supply of illustrated and amusing publications.

Appendix (F.)

We are fully satisfied that Mr. Walsh and Miss Vessey, as medical superintendent and matron, exert themselves as far as the means at their disposal enable them to promote the good of the Patients, and we think it essential, for the efficient discharge of their responsible duties, that they should be invested with a large discretion in providing at once whatever they may deem necessary.

We are given to understand that a legacy of 200*l.* has been recently left to the Hospital. This will afford the means of providing many requisites in the way of furniture and objects of interest.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

22 March 1862.

WE have officially visited this Hospital, and have personally examined all the Patients, except one Woman, who was absent on leave.

The present numbers are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Recent cases - - - -	29	58	87
Boarders - - - -	38	49	87

And since the visit of our colleagues last year, the following changes have taken place:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	65	129	194
Discharged - - - -	51	108	159
Died - - - -	5	7	12

Of the Patients who were discharged, 30 Men and 49 Women are reported to have been cured. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, and call for no special remark. At the time of our visit, the Patients were free from excitement, and no one was restrained or secluded.

Restraint, we are assured, is never employed, and from the Register it seems that the instances of seclusion are very rare.

The general health of the inmates is good. We found two Men and four Women in bed, but only one of the men was in a precarious state; all the invalids seemed to be well attended to.

We understand that the attendance at Chapel amounts to about 114 on Sunday, and from 85 to 90 on week days.

During

During the winter months, the numbers who are permitted to walk beyond the Asylum precincts are necessarily smaller than in the summer months; but it would appear from a register which is kept by the Medical Officer, that from two to eight of either sex go out, but not every day. About 106 of the whole number of Patients are stated to be employed. Appendix (F.)

The personal condition of the Female Patients was good, and the majority of the Men were fairly dressed; some of them, however, were deficient in neatness, requiring, as at the time of the last visit, greater care on the part of the Attendants. It should at the same time be stated, in favour of the Male Attendants, that in this Hospital they are required to do the whole of the household work, and that the wages offered are hardly sufficient to secure or retain the services of efficient persons.

On the Men's side there is no regular Night Attendant, nor is any head Attendant appointed, so that the only supervision over the Men servants is exercised by the Medical Officer. As on the occasion of the former visits, the Female Wards presented a marked contrast to those occupied by the Men. They were better furnished, and in every respect more cheerful, and a far larger proportion of the Inmates were usefully occupied or amused.

We think that the special attention of the Committee should be directed towards the improvement of the Male Wards, the wings more particularly, as they are very cheerless, and devoid of comfort.

With respect to the suggestions made at the last visit, we find, on inquiry, that only one Patient is now placed in the Bath at the same time, and that there is a change of water for every two Patients on the Male side, and for every Patient on the Female side.

The shower-baths are still left unlocked, and under the control of the Attendants. Washstands have been provided in considerable numbers for the Women, but there are very few in the Men's Wards. The bedding has been improved by the substitution of horsehair for cotton flock. The class of Patients referred to by our colleagues continue to have only bread and cheese in the evening, instead of tea, as recommended, and all the Inmates go to bed at eight o'clock.

The want of furniture in the bed-rooms is still most apparent; for want of a chair or shelf, the clean clothes of the Patients, intended for use to-morrow (Sunday), were placed upon the floor, as were also their brushes and combs. We are glad to report that we heard no complaints from the Patients of any harshness or ill-treatment; indeed, many of them spoke very gratefully of the kindness they had received.

The Medical Superintendent evidently devotes much care and attention to the welfare of the Patients. We noticed also that the Matron was well acquainted with her duties, and was evidently kind towards the Female Patients under her charge. We have made an entry in the Patients' Book.

Appendix (F.)

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

3 April 1862.

THIS Hospital now contains 73 Patients, of whom 27 are Males, and 46 are Females. We have seen them all to-day, and have examined all their apartments. With the exception of one Female Patient, who was locked in her bed-room, and considerably excited, the general body of the Patients were in a very quiet and comfortable state. With regard to the Lady who was locked in her room, we find, on inquiry, that, except once a week, when she is brought down to be bathed, she passes the whole of her time up-stairs and in her room, sometimes walking in the gallery in warm weather.

She has not been dressed for many months. We hope that increased efforts will be made by means of both medical and moral treatment to improve the condition of this Patient, and we think that should these efforts not prove successful, a change to some other establishment should be tried. Although, as above stated, this Patient is so constantly secluded, no entry whatever of the fact appears in the Medical Journal, a neglect to which we must direct the special attention of the Medical Officer, at the same time pointing out to him that the law requires that whenever a Patient is locked or barred in a separate room, the fact should be recorded, with the reasons thereof.

We observe that since the last visit three Patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint; in one case the entry is defective, as the time during which the restraint was imposed is not stated, nor the reasons why its use was deemed necessary.

Three Patients have died since the last visit, a year ago, but the causes of death are not entered in the Register of Deaths.

There is no record within the year of any bruise or accident of any kind having occurred.

The general state of the Patients at the time of our visit was satisfactory.

Their clothes and persons were clean, and they seemed to be kindly treated.

As we have generally observed, the Women's Wards presented a more cheerful and homelike appearance than those of the Men, and we repeat the recommendation so often made as to the better furnishing, &c., of the latter. The large Day Room for the Gentlemen has been enlarged and improved by the addition of a bay window, and a similar window is being added to the Ladies' Day Room, the floor of which will also be lowered and boarded.

The whole Establishment was extremely clean and properly ventilated, and the bedding in good condition. The yards and gardens were well kept.

We are glad to hear, although no written record has been kept, as suggested by our colleagues, that the number of Patients who now go beyond the premises for exercise is greater than formerly.

We are told that there are now six of the Men and 12 of the Women who never leave the Hospital.

We

We saw the dinners provided for the Patients, and were well satisfied with the quality of the food. Appendix (F.)

It seems unnecessary, on this occasion, to repeat the various recommendations which have been made from time to time for the improvement of the Hospital.

We entirely concur in the observations recorded by our colleagues in the preceding entry, and we hope that our suggestions will ultimately be adopted.

In conclusion, we have to state that the condition of the House is very creditable to the zeal and activity of the Master and Matron.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

21 February 1862.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital, and seen all the Patients, who are now 46 in number, of whom 26 are Gentlemen, and 20 are Ladies.

At the time of our visit no one was restrained or secluded; indeed all the Patients were very tranquil, and no instance of either restraint or seclusion is reported since the last visit of our colleagues, in August 1861.

The general health is good, and only one death has occurred. At present nine Males and four Females are under medical treatment.

We have made inquiry into the occupations and recreations of the Patients, which appear to be of the same character as usual. From a table which has been shown us, we find that during the past year 12 Males and seven Females have been engaged in out-door occupation, and 31 Males and 26 Females have been employed in the house: 58 Patients of both sexes have attended the Services in the large room, and 48 have walked beyond the precincts of the Hospital grounds.

The Ladies were generally neat and well dressed, but some of the Men were not so orderly in their clothing as they ought to be, and the attendants should be enjoined to give more care to the Patients in this particular.

No Patient pays more than 1*l.* 5*s.* per week, which is calculated to have been the actual cost for maintenance and treatment during the past year; and of the present inmates, 32 are receiving assistance from the Charity, through being received for sums less than the 25*s.* they actually cost. The whole sum thus expended has been 829*l.*

Two of the smaller sitting-rooms have been papered, &c., and some new articles of furniture have been introduced in the Wards since the last visit; but much remains to be done as regards furniture and decoration, and we are glad to learn that the painting and papering of the lower rooms is to be proceeded with immediately.

All the apartments were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in excellent condition.

Appendix (F.) We are glad to learn that a night attendant is now employed on the Male side.

The Gentlemen's Airing Ground is not well kept, and much more care should be given to maintain it at all times in the best order. The same remark applies to the grounds generally; and we entirely agree with our colleagues as to the importance of obtaining the services of a more efficient gardener.

Thirteen Patients have been admitted since the last visit, whose certificates have been shown to us, and within the same period nine have been discharged, of whom five were recovered.

We have made an entry in the Patients' Book.

We record with pleasure that Mr. Colnaghi, of London, has presented the Hospital with a large number of very good engravings, which are now hung in the Wards, and a piano has been given by a relative of Dr. Tate for the use of the Ladies.

We have again to express our opinion that the Hospital is indebted to Dr. Tate for the zeal and activity he displays in its management.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, NEAR OXFORD.

22 August 1862.

THE changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 5th July 1861, have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	8	2	10
Discharged - - - -	6	2	8
Of whom, recovered -	3	-	3
Died of internal tumor and dropsy.	-	1	1

Of the Patients discharged, two Males were transferred to other Establishments, and one Female was removed to the Warwick Union Workhouse.

The Patients are now 57 in number, viz., 30 of the Male sex, and 27 of the Female. Of the former, three were absent on leave at the time of our visit.

The Patients now resident were found by us in a tranquil, orderly state, and their personal condition was satisfactory.

Two Patients, one of each sex, are registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments.

Since the last visit, the instances of seclusion have been only two, both on the Male side, and for very short periods.

About

About 16 Patients of each sex attend Divine Service in the chapel, *Appendix (F.)*, which, according to the present arrangement of the screen and seats, will not contain a larger number.

All the Patients desirous of walking beyond the premises are taken out in parties.

In reference to the observations of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to report as follows:—

1. The Lower Male Gallery has been newly painted of a lively colour, and decorated.

2. The principal entrance has been greatly improved, by removing the out-buildings, erecting a porch, and laying out the ground ornamentally. A covered way has also been constructed, connecting the entrance Lodge with the main building.

3. The Patients of both sexes are occasionally assembled together for recreation. A party took place the day before our visit, in a front paddock, in which a neat Pavilion has been erected, on which occasion the meeting was enlivened by the band of the Rifle Corps. The patients danced, and otherwise enjoyed themselves. Several expressed to us the pleasure they had derived from the entertainment.

4. Females are now employed with advantage to do the domestic work.

Amongst improvements, also, we may mention the expenditure of 70*l.* or 80*l.* in drainage, and the construction of a rain-water tank

We found the several galleries and rooms, beds and bedding, in creditable order.

Our attention was drawn by Mr. Allen to the case of a Gentleman admitted the 23d April last, whose signature of some documents or papers relating to property or money was required by a solicitor, who had written with that view to Mr. Allen. We are of opinion that the proper course was taken in refusing assent to any such proceeding, as contrary to the invariable rule of the Institution. Notice has been given to the wife to remove the Patient, as no longer requiring detention.

The general condition and management of the Hospital continue to reflect credit on the Medical Superintendent and Matron.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION, NEAR STAFFORD.

22 July 1862.

This Hospital has now on the books 67 Male, and 59 Female Patients, but six of them are absent on leave.

We have examined every Patient in the building, and were glad to find them free from excitement, and, on the whole, in good bodily health.

No one was in restraint or in seclusion. No instance of the former has occurred since the opening of the Institution, and no case of seclusion is recorded since our last visit.

Nine of the Males, and 11 Female Patients were last week under medical treatment.

Appendix (F.)

The Patients were properly dressed, and personally clean, and their comfort and well-being are evidently attended to.

The stock of books, games, &c. is ample, and we are assured that three-fourths of the Patients go beyond the precincts of the Hospital.

Every effort should be made to induce the Patients to avail themselves of the many advantages which the Institution offers, and to persuade a larger number of them to enter upon some useful occupation.

The house is throughout in good condition, and comfortably furnished.

Nineteen new Patients have been admitted since our visit in October last, and within the same period 12 Patients have been discharged, and five have died from ordinary causes.

The certificates relative to the recent admissions have been laid before us.

We have the satisfaction of reporting that the Institution continues to be in excellent and creditable order.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

23 December 1862.

SINCE the Commissioners' Visit on the 16th of November 1861, there have been 252 admissions, 188 discharges, and 25 deaths in this Hospital; of those admitted, 31 were criminals (27 Men and four Women), and 185 (81 Men and 104 Women) were curable cases. No incurables have been admitted during this period. Of those discharged, 19 were criminals (17 Men and two Women), of whom 14 went to Fisherton, three were pardoned, and two sent back to prison; and of the remaining 169, more than half were recovered. There has been nothing unusual in the causes of death, the principal having been diseases of the lungs, general paralysis, and exhaustion after mania.

The numbers in the hospital to-day are 333; 202 Men and 131 Women; of whom 132 (112 Men and 20 Women) are criminals; 70 (35 of each sex) are incurable cases; and 131 (55 Men and 76 Women) are curable cases.

With the exception of two men and two women now absent on leave, we have seen all these Patients at our visit to-day. They were without exception singularly free from excitement. Even the worst of the criminal class were for the most part quiet and well-behaved; and it would have pleased us to see more means of occupying their attention, such as books or papers among them. Their personal appearance, in cleanliness and clothing, was, upon the whole, also very satisfactory; and the galleries, day-rooms, single sleeping-rooms, and dormitories, were throughout in the best order. We see additional objects of interest and cheerfulness placed in the private wards; and since the last visit the same cocoa-nut matting, formerly supplied in the female division, has been laid down on the male side. Among other acquisitions contributing to the entertainment of the inmates, we noticed a handsome grand piano, lately placed in the ball-room.

During the past year, it has given us pleasure to learn, the Committee have sent a party of Patients, five from the Male and four from the Female Division, to places by the sea side; and the favourable

result

result of the beginning thus made, will lead, we hope, to similar arrangements in future years on a more extended scale. Nothing would more conduce to the health and benefit of the inmates of this Hospital, whose opportunities of enjoying fresh air are necessarily so limited, than that a country house should be rented during the summer for occasional use by Patients. The numbers in the Hospital at present who are able to take exercise beyond the grounds are about 130. Appendix (F.)

Very liberal and kind provision continues to be made for amusement of all parties capable of enjoying it. During the time of the Great Exhibition the Committee ordered that every such Patient should be taken there twice, ample expenses for refreshment being also allowed; and more than 130 were thus taken. We are happy to add, that similar kind arrangements were sanctioned by the committee for affording to all the attendants, nurses and others, employed in the Hospital, the same enjoyment, apart from the occasions when they were in attendance on Patients. Besides these Exhibition visits, the other usual lectures, balls, visits to the Crystal Palace, and entertainments of that kind, have been provided.

There has been no restraint since the last visit, and the instances of seclusion have been very rare.

The chapel attendances show the same average as in former years, each of the two Sunday services being attended by nearly 200. There are also prayers in some of the Female Wards, and the Chaplain visits the Hospital on two days in the week.

The present condition of Bethlehem and its inmates shows how much the Institution has been indebted to the able and careful superintendence of the late medical officer, Dr. Hood; and the gentleman who has now succeeded him, Dr. Helps, of whose knowledge of the Patients, and attention to their wants, we have had many proofs at our visit to-day, seems to be admirably qualified for the important duties he has assumed.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL.

16 June 1862.

WE have to-day inspected every part of this Institution, and have seen all the inmates; with whose condition, on the whole, we have been much pleased. Great improvements are manifest throughout the building and grounds, as well as in the school arrangement and general discipline; and these have had a corresponding effect in contributing to the comfort and employment of the children, and improving their mental state.

Since our colleagues visited on the 18th of June in last year, there have been 60 admissions, 31 discharges, and 21 deaths. The causes of death have been chiefly pulmonary affections and epileptic disease. There were two fatal cases of typhoid fever, but the disorder did not extend.

Examination of the results in the discharged cases gives satisfactory proofs of the beneficial working of this Institution. Out of the 31, only two were sent away wholly unimproved. Seventeen, 10 boys and

Appendix (F.)

and 7 girls, were improved, the majority of these greatly; and twelve, 7 boys and 5 girls, had so much profited by the instruction obtained here as to be able to work for their livelihood, some of them having since got regular employment, the girls in domestic service, and the boys as carpenters, tailors, and mat-makers. There are now on the books 331, of whom 231 are Males, and 100 Females; and, with the exception of 1 girl and 2 boys absent on leave, and 1 boy out for the day, we have seen all during our visit. At the dinner in hall to-day 170 were assembled, the number of boys about doubling that of the girls, and their tidiness of dress and appearance, and orderly behaviour, were extremely pleasing. The dinner was well served, excellent in quality, and abundant. The same is to be said of the dinners in the single and associated rooms occupied by first-class Patients; and the plan of a probationary dining-room, mentioned in the last entry, and in which we saw 22 Patients dining to-day, continues to work successfully.

The dining-hall is used also as a chapel, where the schoolmaster reads prayers morning and evening, and the Church Service on Sundays; at the latter 200 of both sexes attend, and at the former 170, much interest being taken in these religious exercises, as we are informed, and a good effect produced by them. A barrel organ is brought into requisition, and the children enjoy the music.

We saw the system followed in the schools, and thought it well adapted, not only to encourage cheerfulness and bodily exercise and drill, but to develop such faculties as their respective grades of disease or deficiency may still have left to these poor children. We liked especially the shop-keeping lessons introduced since the last visit, by which the boys, while amused by a game in which a shop or counter is set out with various articles in daily use, at which some act as buyers and others as sellers, are at the same time instructed cleverly in the elements of knowledge as to goods and money, numbers, and weights and measures. Much attention is also given to speech; and the schoolmaster, an apparently judicious and competent person, shows obvious interest in his work.

New and larger workshops are much wanted, and it is desirable that no time should be lost in carrying out the proposition with this view already before the Committee. At present there are at work 13 boys as carpenters, 12 as shoemakers, 82 as mat-weavers and helpers in the mat shops, 7 as basket-makers, 10 as tailors, and 1 as a bricklayer; in household work 14 boys and 24 girls are employed; and 46 girls occupy themselves in needlework, making bead-mats and other fancy articles. Besides the work done for the institution, more than 150*l.* was realised last year by the sale of mats and handy-work of this kind.

Upon the Farm and Garden, upwards of 20 boys work regularly; and further efforts are in contemplation, by means of garden plots and classes, to increase this healthful employment. Since the last visit, the stock of cows has been increased to 24, a new cow-house built, and a dairy established; an additional acre of land has been purchased for residences of farm servants; beginnings for an Aviary have been made; new garden walks for the higher class of patients have been finished, while others for the ordinary inmates are about

to

to be begun, in the copse and wilderness; and we hope it will be found possible to add further opportunities for out-door training and instruction, by increasing the number and variety of domestic animals on the farm, and accustoming the children to the charge of them, and daily attention to their wants. A small donkey-cart might advantageously be provided for use in the grounds, and we recommend an addition to the out-door games of nine-pins and bowls.

We found the bedrooms and nurseries in good order, and the beds everywhere clean and comfortable. In the Infirmaries more objects of an attractive and interesting kind, and more easy seats, ought to be placed; throughout the boys' division there is a want of the little childish ornaments and matters of amusement, so properly placed in the girls' division; and we recommend that throughout both divisions more washing basins should be gradually introduced, and that they should be of a smaller kind, and placed on lower stands than at present, for easier use by the Patients themselves.

In the general furniture of the house much has been done since the last visit to give effect to the recommendations then made. Three out of four of the corridors have been turned into ornamental galleries, in which birds and flowers, fern baskets, and gold fish, and a fair supply of engravings, chalk drawings and coloured prints have been placed. Coal-boxes have also been made, serving for additional seats; and sofa seats, covered with American cloth, have been introduced, with small galleries on elevated places in the day-rooms to raise the children on a level with the windows. Some furniture has been added to the ordinary day-rooms, but much still remains to be done in this respect; and we think that more consideration should be had to the fact that the inmates, for the most part, are children.

More bagatelle tables should be got; and though temporary provision appears to have been made for a covered playground, a gymnasium or place of active amusement for the boys in winter and wet weather is yet a desideration. We are glad to observe many useful additions to the routine of amusements; among them, regular musical entertainments, a "Punch and Judy" show, and charades acted with scenery.

The structural and other changes since the last entry have comprised, 1. Construction of two store-rooms for groceries and for drapery; 2. Appropriation of waste space in the basements to a linen room and an ironmongery store room, the archway having been glazed in, so as to increase the warmth of the building; 3. The tiling of all the bath rooms; 4. Considerable enlargement of the scullery; 5. The further boring of an Artesian well to the depth of 840 feet, at which, unfortunately, water is not yet obtained; and, 6. Construction of a tank sufficiently large for the reception of 30,000 gallons of rain water; the weekly bathings are said to be much enjoyed by the children.

It may be added, that of the 200 boys, 114 were reported to us as being able to wash themselves, and that steady improvement continues to be effected by the night watch in the dirty habits, which the majority of the Patients bring with them at their first admission, but which are soon checked. Excluding the nursery inmates, there were, on the night preceding our visit, only 18 wet beds, and no

Appendix (F.) dirty case among the boys; and among the girls, only 2 wet beds, and no dirty case.

Though much necessarily remains to be effected, the present state of this establishment shows how earnest and meritorious have been the exertions of the Medical Superintendent, since whose appointment improvements have been steadily progressing; and we notice with pleasure the efficiency with which the other principal officers assist him, and the superior class of attendants provided for both divisions.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

21 April 1862.

SINCE the last visit of our colleagues, on the 26th February 1861, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	37	10	47
Discharged and removed - -	20	11	31
Of whom recovered - -	15	6	21
Died - - - - -	10	2	12

Of the deaths, three (all on the Male side) were from general paralysis, and the remainder from other ordinary causes. Four of the Patients admitted (two of each sex) are Pauper Lunatics, belonging to the city, who were received from the Union Workhouse in a state of acute mania.

We have here to record, that, after much discussion and negotiation, the Governors of the Hospital consented to receive the York Pauper Lunatics, and to erect buildings for their especial accommodation. An agreement was accordingly entered into between the city authorities and the Committee of Governors, under the provision of the 42d section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, for a period of five years, and was ultimately sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

In reference to this arrangement, we have merely to observe that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed upon the subject by the last Visiting Commissioners.

The new buildings, which are of two stories, are erected in immediate proximity to, and connected by, passages with the western or worst Wards of the Male and Female divisions of the Hospital respectively.

They are spacious, light, and airy, and contain each 14 beds, of which 12 are in an associated dormitory, and two in single rooms. There will be one attendant in each Pauper building. The sleeping
rooms

rooms assigned to the attendants are of such dimensions as to be convertible into three-bedded dormitories. It is proposed in very refractory cases to place the Pauper Patients in the contiguous Wards of the Hospital.

It only remains on this head to add, that the cost of erection of the Pauper Wings, which are ready for occupation, including fittings and furniture, has been about 1,700*l.* or 1,800*l.*, and that the expense has been borne by the Institution. The weekly sum to be paid for the lodging, clothing, board, and maintenance of the Pauper Patients has been fixed at 12*s.* 3*d.* per head, which is estimated to cover an adequate charge equivalent to rent. We much doubt the policy of the arrangement in a pecuniary aspect.

The Patients on the books are now 141 in number, viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	79	58	137
Pauper - - - - -	2	2	4
TOTAL - - -	81	60	141

Two Private Patients of each sex were at the time of our visit absent on leave. The remaining Patients, all of whom we saw, were, with the exception of one of the Female Paupers (who became much excited) quiet and orderly, and their personal condition generally was satisfactory. The dresses, however, of some, require renewal.

Mechanical restraint in any form has not been employed since the last visit. During that period (about 14 months) two Patients only of each sex appear to have been secluded altogether upon seven occasions.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital is good, the Patients at present registered as under medical treatment, all for ordinary bodily ailments, being three on the Male side, and one on the Female.

The general routine of the Institution in reference to religious services, employment, and out-door exercise, continue as previously reported. As respects evening meetings for recreation, the Patients of both sexes are assembled weekly, including monthly balls, and lectures on instructive and amusing subjects once a fortnight. In reference to the entry of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to report as follows: 1st. The sleeping-rooms generally are now papered and painted. 2d. The means of personal washing have been increased by the introduction of wash-stands in the bed-rooms, and ranges of basins in the corridors; no Patients now wash at sinks. 3d. The supply of furniture of a comfortable kind is still scanty, and much now in use is of a very inferior description, old and dilapidated. New carpets are required in most of the sitting-rooms. Chests of drawers also are much wanted in many of the bed-rooms. We noticed in the Female Division that some of the piano-fortes were out of repair and useless. 4th. Some of the airing courts,

Appendix (F). including those specially adverted to, have been extended and improved by the removal of division walls, and the substitution of open iron palisades for the former high boundary walls. 5th. Several of the associated dormitories continue to be over-crowded, the height and cubical contents of the rooms not compensating the evil of the small space between the beds. 6th. No head Female Attendant or companion has as yet been appointed. 7th. A head Male Attendant has been engaged. 8th. A night Attendant is now employed in each division, and the system of night-watching has, as we were informed, already been attended by the best results. 9th. No house has as yet been built as a residence for the Superintendent. A medical student from York, engaged and remunerated for his services by Mr. Needham, sleeps nightly in the Hospital.

The wards and rooms generally, and the beds and bedding, when we inspected them, were in proper order.

The ventilation was in many parts defective by reason, *inter alia*, of the windows opening only in the upper portion.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we have to record the following:—

1st. The land around the Hospital has been thoroughly drained. 2d. The main and other gas pipes throughout the Institution have been renewed.

We desire now to submit the following recommendations: 1st. The laying out in walks and ornamental planting of the whole or greater portion of the land, nine acres in extent, in front of the Hospital. 2d. The substitution of boards for flags in the lower corridors. 3d. The repainting, papering, and further decoration of the galleries and day-rooms. 4th. Hand-rails to the staircases. 5th. The construction without further delay of a drying closet, and the extension and improvement in other respects of the washhouse. 6th. Curtains or blinds to the bed-room windows. 7th. Arrangements for the Patients generally sitting up to a later hour than 8 o'clock.

We would further suggest that Mr. Needham, who appears to be very assiduous in the discharge of his duties as Medical Superintendent, should, by some arrangement, be relieved from much of the clerical work now devolving upon him.

YORK RETREAT.

26 July 1862.

WE have found this establishment at our visit to-day in a very satisfactory condition. The papering and painting of the wards and rooms in the new building has been completed, and has added greatly to their cheerfulness. The atmosphere was untainted throughout, the beds clean, and the day-rooms and bed-rooms in all the galleries and wards were in the best order and comfort.

Since the visit of last year, there have been 14 admissions, eight discharges,

discharges, and two deaths. The deaths were from epilepsy and old age; and of those discharged, six had recovered. There are now on the books 125 Patients, 47 in the Male and 78 in the Female division; and, with the exception of four absent on leave (three of whom are on a visit to the Exhibition in London), and two who are out botanising for the day, we have seen all these at our visit.

No Patient in either division was excited, and the state generally of all was very good. They were, without exception, clean in their persons, suitably and well dressed (especially the women), and for the most part appeared to be contented and comfortable. No complaints were made to us, and many spoke gratefully of Dr. Kitching's kindness.

Means of occupation seem to be largely afforded to the Patients of both divisions, and the usual opportunities and materials of amusement and recreation are not deficient. But the distribution of books and newspapers seems to be imperfect, many rooms being wholly without them; and we recommend a more equal supply throughout the house. The Patients of both sexes are frequently in the garden, and taken for exercise beyond; and about 20 of the Male Patients work regularly in the grounds.

The recommendations made for increased means of personal washing in the bed-rooms have been liberally carried out since the last visit, and a night watch has, for nearly 12 months, been established in both divisions with apparently very satisfactory results, especially among the men. The bath-room arrangements among the women should be so far assimilated to those in the Male division as that each Patient should have a fresh supply of water. This is said to be the case with the men; whereas as many as four women are bathed in the same water. We suggest also that a cheap cheerful paper be put upon the walls of the upper corridor in the old building.

We saw parties of the Patients at dinner, which consisted of roast mutton and Yorkshire pudding. Beer is not generally given; but we think that in every case where the Patient desires to have table beer, it ought to be supplied. The quality of the food to-day was excellent, and the dinner was well served.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit, appear from the records to be extremely few, and there has been no restraint. Sixteen Patients are entered as taking medicine for bodily complaints, but there is no serious disease.

Provision will be made as usual this year for a holiday to several of the Patients, whom it is proposed to take from time to time to London to see the Exhibition. About 25 of both sexes attend meeting or church, and there is the usual religious services on Sundays.

We have given considerable attention to individual cases at this visit, and have made an entry in the Patient's book.

Appendix (F.)

BARNWOOD HOUSE, NEAR GLOUCESTER.

25 February 1862.

THE changes in the Patients since our last visit on the 19th of June 1861 have been as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	10	9	19
Discharged - - - -	7	4	11
Of whom, recovered - -	3	3	6
Died (all from ordinary causes)	4	2	6

The Patients are now 23 in number, viz., 12 Gentlemen and 11 Ladies; two of the former and three of the latter dined this day at the family table.

The Patients registered as under medical treatment are six in the Male Division and five in the Female. According to the Medical Journal, one gentleman, who was in September last transferred to the Gloucester County Asylum, was subsequently to the last visit frequently secluded at meal-times, when he was considered unfit to be associated with the other Patients. One lady also, to whom special reference was made in the Patients' book, at the last visit, has been kept in seclusion for several hours daily since the beginning of November. She has never been subjected to mechanical restraint, as she was constantly at the establishment, from whence she was transferred to Barnwood House.

Her destructive habits, however, have rendered necessary the use of strong materials for her dress.

We trust, that, upon the completion of the new buildings at the East and West ends, for the accommodation of the more noisy and violent class of Patients, as anticipated by Dr. Wood, the necessity for seclusion will be to a very great extent removed.

In one instance, that of a gentleman specially noticed by the last Visiting Commissioners, and who has died, it was found necessary for some time to employ a mild form of restraint by fingerless gloves, in order to prevent him from scratching and tearing open his sores.

We found one lady, who was admitted on the 15th of December, in a state of acute mania, attended by two nurses. This lady, who is of filthy habits, sleeps in the padded room, the atmosphere of which, although the bedding had been removed, was very offensive.

With the exception of the lady last referred to, and one other, the Patients of both sexes at the time of our visit were free from excitement, and personally in a comfortable state. We saw a party of five ladies at dinner, which was good and properly served.

The several day and sleeping rooms, and the beds and bedding which

which we inspected were clean, and in satisfactory order. Much, however, remains to be done in the way of papering and decoration. Appendix (F.)

The new, one storey, buildings for noisy and violent Patients, and in which will be beds in single rooms respectively for three gentlemen and four ladies, are in a forward state ; that on the Male side is connected with the main building by a covered way on the north side of the large glazed room, which is finished, and in which it is proposed, *inter alia*, to place a billiard table.

It is intended by an analogous arrangement to connect the House and Female detached building, and at some future period to erect between them a Wing for ladies of the Second Class.

The buildings referred to will be warmed by a hot-water apparatus, which is nearly finished, on the Male side, and in course of preparation on the Female.

We noticed that in the Female building the doors of the sleeping rooms are, with a view to their folding back against the wall of the corridor, hung upon heavy and unsightly iron hinges, presenting a prison-like aspect. We strongly recommend the adoption of some other arrangement. As respects, generally, the buildings under consideration, we suggest that the interior walls throughout be plastered.

Considering their position at a distance from the rooms of the Medical Superintendent, and the class of Patients for whom they are designed, we hope that their use will be resorted to as little as possible. Two of the ladies at present go to church, and some of the gentlemen will henceforward do so. No arrangement has as yet been made for the visits of a clergyman. Morning and Evening Prayers continue to be read daily by Dr. Wood.

We regret to learn that the capital of the Institution is exhausted. We cannot doubt that its advantages will shortly be better appreciated by the public, and that its financial condition will be placed on a satisfactory footing by an accession of Patients.

HASLAR HOSPITAL.—LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

16 December 1862.

WE this day visited the Lunatic Department of Haslar Hospital, and, accompanied by Dr. Rae, the Deputy Inspector-General in charge, inspected its several wards, rooms, gardens, and grounds.

Dr. Rae is assisted in the medical care of the Institution by Dr. Whicher. The Patients are at present 131 in number, viz.:—

Officers (with whom are associated two Dock-						
yard Clerks)	-	-	-	-	-	35
Seamen and Marines	-	-	-	-	-	98
						<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	133

Appendix (F.)

Since the last visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the 11th June 1861, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Discharged and removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

Of the Patients (Seamen and Marines) removed, 40 were, as the Board are aware, sent to the Sussex County Asylum, under an arrangement with the Visitors. Three of these have died, and we are informed that it is not intended to send to the Asylum any more Patients from Haslar. The weekly charge per Patient for those at the Sussex Asylum is 16 s.

At the time of our visit the Patients of all classes were quiet and orderly, and personally in a very satisfactory state. One seaman, of homicidal propensities, was, as we were told from choice, secluded in a strong room, where we found him tranquil, and reading a newspaper: he had been similarly secluded for a few hours on several previous days. Prior to this case, there appears not to have been one for a period of about three months. According to the records, which are most carefully kept, there have been only 18 instances of seclusion since the last visit.

The sanitary state of the Institution is good. Five Patients were, at the time of our visit to the Infirmary, confined to bed, one being in an advanced stage of general paralysis. In reference to the Infirmary, we may state, with approbation, that all suicidal and epileptic Patients are placed to sleep there, as being under most effectual supervision.

About 30 Patients, on an average (very few of them being officers) attend Divine Service on Sundays in the Chapel of the Hospital.

The Patients usefully employed are 73 in number, viz.:—

Garden and grounds	-	-	-	-	-	30
Carpenter	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kitchen	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wards	-	-	-	-	-	20
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total						73

The present arrangements for bathing are very defective, there being only one room for the Officers and Seamen. The maximum number bathed in the same water is five, and the practice, noticed in the last Report, of sometimes, for washing purposes, placing two Patients in the bath at the same time, has been discontinued. We are glad to learn that a requisition for a new Bath has been sent in, and allowed, and an estimate furnished. We think it exceedingly desirable that a comfortable Bath-room should be provided for the separate use of the officers.

With respect to shower baths, we were informed by Dr. Rae that, as a means of moral treatment, and not by way of punishment, they are, as a rule at once, administered to every Patient striking another.

Whatever

Whatever may be the object and results of this practice, we cannot but consider it, in effect, in the light of punishment, and likely so to be viewed by the Patients. Appendix (F.)
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We have satisfaction in reporting that the Patients, as a general rule, wash in their several dormitories.

In addition to the water-closets in connexion with the associated dormitories, there is an ample provision of night conveniences, about one for every two Patients in the dormitories, and one in every single room or "cabin."

We have to report, since the last visit, amongst others, the following improvements:—

1. Some of the Officers' cabins have been newly carpeted.
2. Much additional furniture of a comfortable kind has been introduced, *e.g.*, good chairs with backs.
3. The walls have been further decorated with framed prints.
4. The supply of illustrated and other entertaining periodicals has been considerably increased, and they are stated to be much used by the Patients.
5. About two acres of additional land have, within the last three months, been acquired, to the west of the large Airing Ground, and is already, by the labour of the Patients, nearly trenched, and laid out as Kitchen Garden.

In answer to our inquiries as to the regulations for the use of the large Airing Ground, we were informed by Dr. Rae that, in the summer months, all the Patients walk and amuse themselves with games therein every evening; that parties of Officers take exercise therein daily, morning and afternoon; and that many of the ordinary Patients are constantly employed in keeping it in order. It was further explained to us that, during the greater part of the day, about 70 per cent. of the Seamen and Marines are occupied in various ways, under the direction and supervision of the Attendants.

The arrangements for meals are very comfortable. With the exception of the sick, and four or five refractory and other special cases, the Seamen and Marines dine in the general Hall. The joints, which are cut in the wards, are now served on earthenware, instead of wooden platters. A few metal basins are still retained for the refractory. With these exceptions, earthenware is the material used at meals.

We were glad to learn that, in the cabins of the Patients of the worst class, in the Central Block (No. 10 Ward), the windows are about to be enlarged, by being carried down, and furnished with sliding shutters.

Amongst other improvements shortly to be introduced, we have to report that a good Reading Room is about immediately to be constructed at the west end of the large Airing Ground, for the exclusive use of the Seamen and Marines. It will be formed by the conversion to that purpose of the existing shed, now little used.

Appendix (F. — We found all the wards and rooms, beds and bedding, in the best order ; and the Airing Grounds and Gardens were in a most creditable state.

Although so much provision has been made for the benefit of the Patients generally, we think that their comfort and enjoyment would be further promoted by the adoption of the following suggestions:—

- 1. The papering of the day-rooms of the Officers.
- 2. The introduction of a better description of Furniture for the Patients of the second class.
- 3. Bed-side Carpets for the same class.
- 4. Blinds to the windows of the sleeping-rooms generally.
- 5. More decorations and objects of interest in the day-rooms of all classes.

For the above and similar minor improvements and comforts we think it very desirable that the medical officer in charge should be invested with a discretionary power to expend a limited sum annually, without the necessity and consequent delay of formal requisitions in all cases.

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

18 February 1862.

THE following tables show the number of Patients now in this Hospital, and the changes which have occurred since the visit of our colleagues in August last :—

In the house :

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private	-	-	-	46	49	95
Pauper	-	-	-	127	133	260
TOTAL				173	182	355

Changes since the last visit—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	50
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	27
Of whom recovered				-	-	24
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	19

There are at the present time two men and four women out on trial, making a total of 361 on the books.

The general health of the Patients is reported to be good ; but there are some very feeble cases among them, and we found 8 Males and

and 6 Females in bed, and 9 Males and 13 Females are registered Appendix (F.) as under medical treatment.

Of the Men who were in bed, one was suffering from a broken leg, and, in answer to our inquiries as to the cause of the accident, we learnt that the Patient had been, in the first instance, pushed down by an Attendant on the 7th of December; that after the fracture had been reduced, and the Patient was progressing favourably, owing to the neglect of another Attendant, he was suffered to fall out of bed on the 27th of the same month, and then sustained a compound fracture, by which his life was for some time placed in considerable danger. An inquiry into the circumstances attending this case was instituted by the Committee, and facts were elicited which, in our opinion, so gravely affect the conduct and character of the House Surgeon, that we have requested Dr. Wing to forward a copy of the minute to the Board of the Commissioners. Of the three Attendants who were implicated in this affair, two have been discharged, and the third will leave on Friday next.

We were pleased with the absence of excitement which we noticed in all the wards, contrasting most favourably with the noise and tumult which formerly prevailed amongst the worst classes of the inmates. The dresses were good, and judiciously varied, and the persons of the Patients were clean. The beds also, with one exception on the Women's side, were in very good condition. We have gone over every part of the premises, and have seen every Patient. We are glad to report very favourably of the condition of the wards, which were clean and well ventilated, and we noticed with satisfaction that a number of the changes and improvements which were suggested, or in progress, at the last visit, have been carried out, and we are assured that all will be duly attended to when the funds at the disposal of the Committee will permit the expense to be incurred. It will be unnecessary, therefore, to enumerate them on the present occasion.

The means of employment remain the same as usual, and 97 Men and 145 Women are reported to have been regularly occupied last week. All the clothes, boots, &c., are made on the premises, and the 34 Men who labour on the farm were the means of producing last year a profit of 264 *l.*, in addition to a rent of 200 *l.*

The Chapel was attended last Sunday by 77 Male and 99 Female Patients, and the average daily attendance is 43 Men and 47 Women.

Among the improvements which have been made in the management, we have to notice with our entire approval, the appointment of Female Attendants in the Male wards; the permission now given for the Patients to visit their friends at home; and also the increased visitation of the inmates by their relatives.

We were also much pleased to find 16 of the Private Patients (eight of each sex) assembled at dinner in the large dining-room, where their meal was served with every attention.

The mode in which the dinners were placed before the Pauper Patients was also quite satisfactory, and the food was good and sufficient.

Appendix (F).

A carriage has been purchased for the use of the Patients.

Weekly parties are held in the new room on the Male side. The Patients are permitted to dance together, and enjoy music, lectures, magic lanterns, conjuring tricks, &c. The good effects of this liberal mode of treatment are to be traced in the improved condition of the Patients, and we think that the exertions made by Dr. Wing for the well-being of those who are placed under his care, are most creditable to him.

We have made an entry in the Patients' Book, and have examined the certificates.

EXTRACT FROM THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,
GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXCURSION OF 35 PATIENTS TO
LLANDUDNO IN NORTH WALES.

“As heretofore, occupation has continued to be a prominent feature in the treatment pursued, and the progress made in this respect has been satisfactory; the same remark will apply to the instruction and amusement of the Patients. Lectures, and readings from standard works and writings of well-known authors, have been frequently given; and in this respect, we have been indebted to several friends unconnected with the establishment. The magic lantern has been enriched by additional slides. The usual weekly assemblies have regularly taken place, and occasional dramatic representations have been performed. In the summer months, cricket, bowls, and croquet, contributed their share of healthful recreation.

“The removal of those afflicted with mental alienation from the family circle and home associations is, in the majority of cases, both salutary and necessary; indeed, in many instances all attempts to combat with the malady successfully would, without it, be utterly unavailing. Yet it cannot be denied that it is a severe measure, and is frequently felt by the Patients themselves as a great hardship. Much mental suffering is caused by the severance of the ties of kindred and friendship, and the loss of the pleasures of domestic life, while friends can only reconcile the course to their feelings by a stern sense of duty, and often does it try them to the utmost firmly to carry out what they know to be the best. How incumbent, then, is it upon those who undertake the charge of the insane, to smooth these asperities as far as possible, and to omit no means in their power of rendering life agreeable to the unfortunate objects of their care, and to place within their reach every resource of health and happiness consistent with safety and correct treatment! The benefits to be derived from change of air and scene, from the interest created by the novel and the beautiful, the relief from the monotony of the daily routine of life, and the invigorating agency of the sea breeze, are universally acknowledged and eagerly sought for by the sane whose means place these advantages at their command. They frequently form the first means resorted to on the appearance of mental derangement in the higher class of Patients, and there can be no question of their beneficial tendency upon the mental and bodily state of Asylum residents, provided the cases are selected with judgment.

Acting

Acting upon the foregoing principles, a party of Patients from this Asylum were conveyed in June last to Llandudno, in North Wales ; they were 35 in number, 19 Males and 16 Females, all private Patients, with the exception of one pauper female. The journey there was accomplished on the whole pleasantly and without accident, the only drawback being a delay at Chester, in consequence of an irregularity in the trains, which caused the party to reach their destination at a later hour than was desirable. They, however, soon settled down comfortably in their new abode. The arrival created some excitement and opposition amongst the residents and visitors of the place ; no matter of surprise, perhaps, when we consider the notions prevalent amongst the public respecting those who are suffering from diseases of the mind, however erroneous such notions may appear to those accustomed to their care and treatment. This commotion, however, soon subsided, and the party were left to enjoy, without molestation, the many advantages the place afforded. It was delightful to see those who had (some of them for many years) been restricted to a narrow range, climbing the mountain, or wandering along the beach, collecting specimens illustrative of natural history, or objects of interest and curiosity ; contemplating the magnificent scenery ; enjoying the bracing effects of the sea bath, or the invigorating breeze, while gliding on the surface of the water in the sail boat ; exercise on foot, in rambling excursions into the neighbourhood ; riding on horses, ponies or donkies ; drives in vehicles of various descriptions ; pic-nic parties ; railway trips to localities of historical or scientific interest, or of scenic beauty, including the ancient town and castle of Conway, the city of Bangor, and the Menai Straits, with the wonderful tubular and suspension bridges, parts of the Isle of Anglesea, and the mountain of Pen-Maen-Mawr, of which several made the ascent. Minor enjoyments were not lost sight of. Shopping and marketing were gratifications to some, especially the ladies. The house commanding a near and uninterrupted view of the sea, the telescope was brought into frequent requisition, and many observations were taken of the passing vessels. In bad weather recourse was had to music, books from the library, and various in-door games and amusements. Prayers were read regularly morning and evening, and the usual Sunday Divine services were not neglected ; the chaplain being there a part of the time, and when he was absent, the morning and evening services of the Church, with a sermon, were read either by the superintendent or the house surgeon. Some were allowed to attend the churches and chapels in the town and neighbourhood, not the least of their enjoyments being a walk to attend the services at St. Tudno's Church, on the Great Orme's Head, from which a most delightful view of the surrounding sea and country can be obtained, and the walk there abounds with glimpses of the finest scenery. This trip was undertaken with the unanimous approbation of the Committee of Management, and received also the unqualified approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy. All returned home without a single accident of the most trifling character, and without any circumstance whatever having occurred to cause a regret that the project had been set on foot and carried out ; nor was the conduct of any such as to give reasonable ground of complaint to the most fastidious.

Appendix (F.) fastidious. When the scale upon which this expedition was arranged is considered, as also the distance of Northampton from the sea-board, and the many miles between that town and Llandudno, it deserves to be reckoned a great success, and an advance in the treatment of the insane. Nor was it without results, not less than seven having been able to return to their friends; many were much benefited in physical health, and improved in mental condition. It may not be amiss to mention that each individual was weighed before leaving Northampton, and again on return, and that the aggregate result was a considerable gain in weight; a few were a trifle lighter, but many gained largely. It is but due that I should express my approbation of the manner in which all the officers, attendants, nurses, and servants engaged in this undertaking carried out my wishes and directions. They, one and all, seemed to put forth their best energies, and to vie with each other to promote the objects of the enterprise. The opposition that was at first evinced by the authorities and inhabitants of Llandudno, caused me some uneasiness, more especially the strong language used at a public meeting which I was requested to attend, and the threats of forcible expulsion then held out. Reflection, however, having convinced me that my position was both legally and morally right, I came to the determination to uphold the rights of those committed to my care without wavering, and the following letter was addressed to the Chairman at an adjourned meeting, thinking such a course preferable to another personal attendance:—

“ ‘ Reverend Sir,

Llandudno, June 4th, 1862.

“ ‘ The suggestions made by the Improvement Commissioners of the town of Llandudno, at their special meeting, held yesterday, have been carefully considered. In reference thereto, I am desired by Dr. Wing, the physician in charge of the party now at 8, Gloddaeth-crescent, to observe, that whilst he would, on the one hand, always wish to pay every proper deference to lawfully constituted authorities, he cannot, on the other hand, lose sight of the serious responsibility entailed upon him of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of those committed to his care. Legally, he cannot for one moment doubt his position; the most humane provisions of an Act of Parliament have been strictly observed in every step that has been taken; morally, he feels that the highest and most philanthropic motives have actuated those who have given their legal sanction to the undertaking; for what can be more praiseworthy than to attempt, by every legitimate means, to alleviate the position of the most afflicted portion of the human family? Taking, therefore, the circumstances of the case into consideration, the ill effects that might follow upon the hasty removal, after so long a journey, to several of the party who are old and infirm, and the hopes of absolute restoration to health a sojourn to the sea-side would give to many others, Dr. Wing desires most respectfully, but yet most firmly, to inform the Improvement Commissioners that their views cannot be acceded to. At the same time he would reiterate the assurance that every precaution has been, and will continue to be, taken to make the stay at Llandudno as little noticeable as possible. The Improvement Commissioners should be fully informed that it is only by taking the attention of the officers in charge

charge of the party from the exercise of their constant and onerous responsibilities that any circumstance, which it would be reasonable to complain of, could be anticipated. If they are allowed peaceably and quietly to carry out their arrangements, they cannot believe otherwise than that the inhabitants of Llandudno will come to look upon the sojourn of the strangers now amongst them in a very different light to what could be expected from the feeling displayed at the meeting before referred to, an adverse display of feeling which was not for one moment anticipated, for it was fully believed that the time for such sentiments had long since passed away.

“ ‘ I have, &c.

(signed) “ ‘ *John Godfrey*,
“ ‘ Secretary to the Northampton General
Lunatic Asylum.”

“ ‘ To the Rev. John Morgan.’ ”

“ The circumstances having been communicated to the Commissioners in Lunacy, the following letter was received from them, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Morgan :—

“ ‘ Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 4th June 1862.

“ ‘ Sir,
“ ‘ The Commissioners in Lunacy direct me to thank you for the letter in which you inform them that you have obtained at Llandudno, in North Wales, comfortable lodging accommodation for 35 Patients belonging to the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, the governors of that institution having humanely resolved to give these poor persons the benefit of sea air and change of scene for a short period. The Commissioners observe the very proper precautions you have taken to prevent any possible irregularity or eccentricity on the part of any of the Patients, by providing 15 attendants to wait upon them during their stay at Llandudno, and they cannot regard as at all serious or likely to be persisted in such threatened opposition on the part of the Town Commissioners of Llandudno, as you refer to in your letter. So long as the Patients conduct themselves with propriety, no pretence can possibly be urged for excluding them from what they are as fully entitled to as any other persons, and to the unrestricted enjoyment of which their affliction gives them a special and additional claim. The Commissioners may remind you that a plan precisely similar to that which you have adopted was carried into effect by Dr. Bucknill a few years ago. He took from Devon Asylum a party of 42 Patients (which he changed from time to time, always retaining that number) to Exmouth, and although some alarm was felt by the residents when the proposal was first made, no subsequent inconvenience was experienced, no individual underwent the remotest annoyance of any description ; and though the Patients continued for several months to be taken out daily in parties for walks along the shore, they ceased in a few days to attract any attention, and their final departure was a subject of regret to the inhabitants.

“ ‘ I am, &c.

(signed) “ ‘ *Henry E. Rawlins*.

“ ‘ To Dr. E. Wing.’ ”

“ ‘ (For the Secretary).’ ”

Appendix (F.) Should this example be followed in future years, the knowledge and experience gained on this occasion will be found useful, and lead to improvements in the arrangements. Though all was very satisfactory, hints were obtained which may be turned to account. Before quitting this subject, it may be desirable to mention that the expenses of this trip were provided for by the contributions of the friends of the Patients forming the party, the Committee of Management granting such a sum towards them as was considered an equivalent to the amount the same parties would have cost the Institution had they remained within its boundaries. No extra charge, therefore, fell upon the funds of the Asylum. The actual proportions were two-thirds by the friends of the Patients, and the remaining third by the establishment."

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Dr. CONOLLY on Bethlehem Hospital.

I TRUST the Commissioners in Lunacy will permit me to address them on a subject which has no doubt already attracted their attention, but on which an expression of their opinion would at this moment be as valuable as it appears to me to be urgently required, that of the removal of Bethlehem Hospital.

When offering any observations to those who have had such large experience in every matter relating to lunacy, it seems hardly necessary to allude to the advantages of a country situation for Lunatic Asylums; they are numerous and unquestionable, and obvious to all who know anything of the insane, and who have ever reflected on the requirements of Hospitals for their protection and cure. These objects can only be secured by various appliances, directed generally to the improvement of the bodily as well as of the mental health of those unhappily afflicted with mental disorder. Medicines, unaided by auxiliary means, are often powerless in such forms of disease; but the auxiliaries to amendment and relief are almost unbounded in extent and efficacy. Good food, cleanliness, tranquillity, good air, free exercise out of doors, cheerful mental recreations, agreeable objects, pleasant walks, various employments within doors and without, but especially in farms and gardens, are all acknowledged in all Asylums powerfully to contribute to the recovery of the curable patients, and to the comfort and happiness of all. Without these, even kindness, patience, and humane attention are ineffectual. For some of these important aids the present Hospital of Bethlehem is manifestly and confessedly not adapted. Nothing that is practicable is neglected, but the application of some of these aids is impossible.

It is therefore most earnestly to be desired that the Governors of that great charity may, at this particular time, be influenced by the same enlightened views which led them, about 50 years ago, to transfer the Patients from the old and dreadful Bedlam of Moorfields

fields to Southwark. That change was followed by a marked increase in the number of recoveries. It was a change from an inconvenient building, in a part of the town then becoming crowded and confined, to a situation then comparatively secluded and rural. A greater necessity has now arisen for removing the lunatic Patients from Saint George's Fields, a locality that has in its turn become populous and noisy, and so surrounded as to banish all idea of retirement, to some well-selected cheerful spot out of town, where sufficient space might be obtained for securing the advantages now wanting for the prevention of future encroachment, and for the sanitary improvements required by the advance of medical and general science. Appendix (F.)

There are other, and not inconsiderable, advantages which might be obtained by the removal of Bethlehem Hospital. Some of its benefits might be greatly extended, and other benefits might be superadded. Among all the charities for the relief of suffering and privation, it is remarkable that there is yet no adequate provision, in any English Asylum or Institution, for the insane of the middle classes. To a certain extent, relief is afforded at Bethlehem, but with restrictions which exclude a large majority of those for whom its benefit is most needed, and would be most valuable. It is on the middle classes of society that the calamities incidental to madness fall the most severely; they depend for existence on the continued power of being industrious; if the mind fails, that power is lost, and all the evils of poverty gradually surround them. The Commissioners in Lunacy know how great a variety of positions and occupations is comprehended as belonging to what is termed this middle class; not only those of tradesmen, and clerks, and teachers of all descriptions, but artists, and authors, and officers in every branch of public service, and lawyers, and medical men, and clergymen. When insanity occurs in persons of any of these descriptions, before they have had time or opportunities of providing against misfortune, their fate is truly miserable. With many sacrifices, their poor friends strive to support them for a time. If the attack is of short duration, the difficulties it has occasioned are retrieved by great exertion; but if the malady continues, destitution and ruin are the inevitable consequences. The expense of one guinea per week, which is that of what are called Hospitals for the Insane, exceeds their whole income, if, indeed, they have any income or resource remaining; the County Asylums cannot admit them, and from Bethlehem they are excluded by the regulations. One regulation alone shuts the gates of the charity on cases which, perhaps, of all others, most pitiably require charitable assistance—the cases of the form of insanity termed *General Paralysis*, a malady which falls almost exclusively on men in the active period of life, between 30 and 55 years, and from its first apparently slight appearance disqualifies them from all reasonable exertion, and consigns them to helplessness for life. The Commissioners know too well the wretchedness brought on this class of patients to make it necessary to dwell upon it.

For the relief of these most distressing cases, and of many forms of chronic insanity, and for the more extended relief even of recent cases among those who are poor, but not paupers, a great opportunity

Appendix (F.) — seems now to present itself to the Governors of Bethlehem; and if it passes by unheeded, no such opportunity will occur again. The misery and distress, for which a successful appeal may happily now be made to them, may, but for their charitable regard, continue to exist, and extend for another century. If the present state of the funds of the charity constitute a difficulty, it is now that a plain statement of the pressing want of additional aid for real and poignant affliction would assuredly be generously considered and responded to by the rich men of London. To this most desirable end the support and authority of the Commissioners in Lunacy would, I believe, very powerfully contribute. * * *

A new Bethlehem, judiciously situated and planned, might be a model, a school of instruction, and a benefit for ever. We should then possess a Public Asylum in which the intentions of the charitable founders, and the exertions of humane and scientific physicians, would not be frustrated; and where, above all, the amplest possible means would be furnished, and their application perpetuated for the relief for the most terrible of all forms of human misfortune.

* * *

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

CASE BOOK.—REVISED ORDER.

(8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 60.)

THE Commissioners in Lunacy, by virtue of the power vested in them by the Act of Parliament passed in the Session holden in the 8th & 9th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, “An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics,” do hereby order and direct —

That the Medical “Case Book,” by the said Act directed to be kept in every Licensed House and Hospital, shall be kept in the form hereinafter mentioned, viz. :—

1st. A statement of the name, age, sex, and previous occupation of the Patient, and whether married, single, or widowed.

2dly. An accurate description of the external appearance of the Patient upon admission, habit of body, and temperament; appearance of eyes, expression of countenance, and any peculiarity in form of head; of the physical state of the vascular and respiratory organs, and of the abdominal viscera, and their respective functions; of the state of the pulse, tongue, skin, &c.

3dly. A description of the phenomena of mental disorder; the manner and period of the attack; with a minute account of the symptoms, and the changes produced in the Patient’s temper or disposition, specifying whether the malady displays itself by any, and what illusions, or irrational conduct, or morbid or dangerous habits, or propensities; whether it has occasioned any failure of memory or understanding; or is connected with epilepsy, or ordinary paralysis, or symptoms of general paralysis, such as tremulous movements of the tongue, defect of articulation, or weakness or unsteadiness of gait.

4thly. Every particular which can be obtained respecting the previous history of the Patient; what are believed to have been the predisposing and exciting causes of the attack; what the previous habits, active or sedentary, temperate or otherwise; whether the Patient has experienced any former attacks, and, if so, at what periods; whether any relatives have been subject to Insanity; and whether the present attack has been preceded by any premonitory symptoms, such as restlessness, unusual elevation or depression of spirits, or any remarkable deviation from ordinary habits and conduct; and whether the Patient has undergone any, and what previous treatment, or been subjected to personal restraint.

5thly. During the first month after admission, entries to be made at least once in every week, and oftener where the nature of the case requires it. Afterwards, in recent or curable cases, entries to be

Appendix (G.) made at least once in every month ; and in chronic cases, subject to little variation, once in every three months.

In all cases an accurate record to be kept of the medicines administered, and other remedies employed, with the results, and also of all injuries and accidents.

That the several particulars, hereinbefore required to be recorded, be set forth in a manner so clear and distinct as to admit of being easily referred to, and extracted, whenever the Commissioners shall so require ;

And that the present order be in substitution for that of the 9th January 1846, and that a copy thereof be inserted at the commencement of the Case Book.

Dated this 20th day of March, One thousand
eight hundred and sixty-three.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
No. 19, Whitehall Place.

L. S.

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford - - -	Ampthill - - -	10	9	19
	Bedford - - -	1	7	8
	Biggleswade - - -	5	10	15
	Leighton Buzzard - - -	3	1	4
	Woburn - - -	7	6	13
Berks - - -	Abingdon - - -	3	5	8
	Cookham - - -	6	4	10
	Easthampstead - - -	—	1	1
	Faringdon - - -	4	4	8
	Wallingford - - -	3	4	7
	Wantage - - -	1	3	4
	Windsor - - -	15	14	29
	Wokingham - - -	5	3	8
Bucks - - -	Amersham - - -	4	6	10
	Aylesbury - - -	4	2	6
	Buckingham - - -	1	—	1
	Eton - - -	—	1	1
	Newport Pagnell - - -	2	7	9
	Winslow - - -	4	2	6
	Wycomb, at Risborough - - -	7	8	15
	„ at Bledlow - - -	—	1	1
Cambridge - - -	Wisbeach - - -	4	5	9
Chester - - -	Stockport - - -	45	54	99
Cornwall - - -	St. Austel - - -	4	2	6
	Bodmin - - -	1	2	3
	St. Colomb Major - - -	2	7	9
	Falmouth - - -	1	1	2
	St. Germans - - -	5	7	12
	Helston - - -	1	6	7
	Launceston - - -	1	7	8
	Redruth - - -	2	10	12
	Truro - - -	2	12	14

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Cumberland	Alston-with-Garrigill	—	2	2
	Bootle	5	7	12
	Brampton	3	4	7
	Carlisle, Caldewgate	1	8	9
	„ St. Mary	14	6	20
	Cockermouth	17	13	30
	Longtown	3	3	6
	Penrith	5	7	12
	Whitehaven	11	12	23
	Wigton	5	13	18
Derby.	Ashhbourne	4	13	17
	Bakewell	5	5	10
	Chapel-en-le-Frith	1	11	12
	Chesterfield	7	11	18
	Derby	5	5	10
	Hayfield	6	10	16
	Shardlow	4	2	6
Devon	Barnstaple	3	1	4
	Bideford	2	2	4
	Holsworthy	4	—	4
	Okehampton	2	4	6
	Plymouth	19	24	43
	South Molton	5	5	10
	Stoke Damerel	8	15	23
	Tavistock	1	8	9
	Torrington	4	9	13
Dorset	Blandford	3	—	3
	Poole	1	6	17
	Shaftesbury	—	4	4
	Sturminster	1	—	1
	Wareham and Purbeck	3	1	4
	Wimborne & Cranborne	3	1	4
Durham	Gateshead	2	1	3
	Lanchester	1	3	4
	South Shields	6	10	16
	Sunderland	29	33	62
Essex	Billericay	1	2	3
	Braintree	3	10	13
	Chelmsford	10	3	13
	Colchester	3	9	12
	Dunmow	1	1	2
	Halstead	3	4	7
	Lexden and Winstree	5	10	15
	Maldon	2	3	5

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Essex - - - (continued.)	Ongar - - -	2	4	6
	Rochford - - -	1	5	6
	Romford - - -	4	10	14
	Saffron Walden - - -	3	8	11
	Tendring - - -	4	1	5
	West Ham (visited twice)	20	29	49
	Witham - - -	3	3	6
Gloucester - - -	Bristol - - -	33	32	65
	„ St. Peter's Hos- pital.	4	55	59
	Cheltenham - - -	3	7	10
	Chipping Sodbury - - -	2	10	12
	Cirencester - - -	4	6	10
	Clifton - - -	43	48	91
	Dursley - - -	5	12	17
	Gloucester - - -	5	11	16
	Newent - - -	2	2	4
	Stroud - - -	14	23	37
	Thornbury - - -	2	5	7
	Westbury-on-Severn - - -	5	-	5
Hereford - - -	Bromyard - - -	1	2	3
	Dore - - -	3	8	11
	Hereford - - -	1	4	5
	Kington - - -	2	2	4
	Leominster - - -	4	2	6
	Weobley - - -	3	1	4
Hertford - - -	Barnet - - -	3	-	3
	Berkhampstead - - -	-	1	1
	Hatfield - - -	3	4	7
	Hemel Hempstead - - -	3	3	6
	Hertford - - -	4	4	8
	Hitchin - - -	4	2	6
	Watford - - -	5	8	13
Kent - - -	Bridge - - -	5	2	7
	Dartford - - -	2	4	6
	Dover - - -	7	5	12
	Eastry - - -	11	7	18
	Faversham - - -	3	3	6
	Gravesend and Milton - - -	2	9	11
	Greenwich - - -	47	93	140
	Hollingbourn - - -	3	8	11
	Maidstone - - -	12	8	20
	Malling - - -	1	-	1

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent - - - (continued.)	Medway - - -	18	19	37
	Romney Marsh - - -	—	2	2
	Isle of Thanet - - -	7	4	11
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	35	48	83
	Blackburn - - -	34	49	83
	Bolton - - -	55	73	128
	Bury - - -	61	76	137
	The Fylde - - -	9	8	17
	Garstang - - -	—	3	3
	Lancaster - - -	6	3	9
	Manchester, Old - - -	7	12	19
	„ New - - -	84	110	194
	Oldham - - -	56	47	103
	Preston, at Preston - - -	—	6	6
	„ Fenwortham - - -	—	1	1
	„ Walton-le-Dale - - -	1	—	1
	„ Woodplumpton - - -	1	—	1
	„ Ribchester - - -	42	—	42
	Rochdale, Hollingworth - - -	16	7	23
	„ Marland - - -	4	7	11
	„ Spotland - - -	12	19	39
	„ Wardleworth - - -	4	5	1
	Salford - - -	41	64	105
	Ulverstone - - -	10	3	13
	Wigan - - -	29	41	70
Leicester - - -	Barrow-on-Soar - - -	4	5	9
	Billesdon - - -	4	1	5
	Blaby - - -	1	4	5
	Hinckley - - -	12	8	20
	Leicester - - -	42	28	70
	Loughborough - - -	2	10	12
	Lutterworth - - -	4	3	7
	Market Bosworth - - -	4	5	9
	Market Harborough - - -	10	6	16
	Melton Mowbray - - -	4	7	11
Lincoln - - -	Boston - - -	2	8	10
	Bourn - - -	6	3	9
	Caistor - - -	5	9	14
	Glandford Brigg - - -	5	1	6
	Grantham - - -	3	4	7
	Holbeach - - -	3	9	12
	Horncastle - - -	5	9	14
	Lincoln - - -	5	9	14
	Louth - - -	3	4	7

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lincoln - - - (continued.)	Sleaford - - -	2	9	11
	Spalding - - -	5	4	9
	Spilsby - - -	3	2	5
	Stamford - - -	4	1	5
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - -	24	28	52
	Brentford - - -	3	5	8
	Chelsea - - -	9	13	22
	Clerkenwell, St. James's	15	29	44
	Edmonton - - -	5	11	16
	Fulham - - -	7	11	18
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street.	5	2	7
	„ Little Chelsea -	-	4	4
	George, St., in-the-East -	13	24	37
	Giles, St., in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	5	11	16
	Hackney (visited twice)	20	17	37
	Hampstead - - -	1	13	14
	Holborn - - -	5	14	19
	Islington, St. Mary -	4	3	7
	James, St., Westminster	6	9	15
	Kensington - - -	8	6	14
	London, City of (visited twice).	45	59	104
	London, East (visited twice).	27	53	80
	London, West - - -	12	11	23
	Luke, St. - - -	28	44	72
	Margaret, St., and St. John, Westminster :			
	Kensington - - -	14	21	35
	Petty France - - -	1	-	1
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	5	11	16
	Marylebone, St. (visited twice).	30	55	85
	Mile End Old Town -	13	37	50
	Paddington - - -	8	10	118
	Pancras, St. (visited twice)	56	130	86
	Poplar - - -	9	4	13
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard (visited twice).	46	49	95
	Staines - - -	4	3	7
	Stepney at Ratcliff -	13	2	15
	„ Wapping -	-	39	39

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex (continued.)	Strand, The	2	14	16
	Uxbridge	3	4	7
	Whitechapel	20	36	56
Norfolk	Aylsham	—	2	2
	Blofield	3	2	5
	Depwade	2	5	7
	Faith's, St.	2	—	2
	Flegg, East and West	3	3	6
	Forehoe	4	6	10
	Guiltecross	—	2	2
	Henstead	1	—	1
	Loddon and Clavering	3	7	10
	Mitford and Launditch	9	4	13
	Norwich	19	20	39
	Thetford	4	9	13
	Tunstead and Happing	2	—	2
	Walsingham	1	1	2
	Wayland	1	1	2
	Yarmouth, Great	18	18	36
Northumberland	Alnwick	5	11	16
	Belford	—	1	1
	Bellingham	1	1	2
	Berwick-on-Tweed	4	3	7
	Castle Ward	1	4	5
	Glendale	1	4	5
	Haltwhistle	1	6	7
	Hexham	7	11	18
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	36	29	65
	Tynemouth	13	11	24
Notts	Basford	16	13	29
	Bingham	4	3	7
	East Retford	3	11	14
	Mansfield	8	8	16
	Newark	2	14	16
	Nottingham	38	40	78
	Radford	3	7	10
	Southwell	3	7	10
Oxford	Worksop	2	7	9
	Bicester	2	4	6
	Chipping Norton	—	2	2
	Headington	—	1	1
	Oxford	7	2	9
	Thame	4	2	6
	Woodstock	3	5	8

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Rutland - - -	Oakham - - -	2	1	3
Salop - - -	Atcham - - -	5	11	16
	Church Stretton - - -	1	1	2
	Cleobury Mortimer - - -	1	1	2
	Drayton - - -	4	9	13
	Ellesmere - - -	4	8	12
	Ludlow - - -	2	5	7
	Oswestry - - -	6	13	19
	Shrewsbury - - -	3	11	14
Somerset - - -	Wem - - -	6	13	19
	Bath - - -	43	49	92
	Bedminster - - -	11	3	14
	Frome - - -	6	5	11
	Keynsham - - -	4	3	7
Southampton - - -	Wincanton - - -	3	3	6
	Alverstoke - - -	8	7	15
	Christchurch - - -	1	7	8
	Fordingbridge - - -	3	2	5
	Havant - - -	4	8	12
	Lymington - - -	7	5	12
	New Forest - - -	4	8	12
	Petersfield - - -	4	5	9
	Portsea Island - - -	39	48	87
	Ringwood - - -	3	2	5
	Romsey - - -	3	5	8
	South Stoncham - - -	—	6	6
	Southampton - - -	7	12	19
	Wight, Isle of - - -	13	12	25
Stafford - - -	Alstonefield - - -	—	2	2
	Wolverhampton - - -	24	22	46
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	4	11
	Rosmere and Claydon - - -	3	9	12
	Bury St. Edmunds - - -	1	2	3
	Cosford - - -	4	7	11
	Hartismere - - -	1	2	3
	Ipswich - - -	17	7	24
	Plomesgate - - -	5	3	8
	Samford - - -	4	2	6
	Sudbury - - -	2	6	8
	Thingoe - - -	4	2	6
	Wangford - - -	8	3	11
	Woodbridge - - -	6	2	8

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Surrey - - -	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	7	11	18
	Camberwell, St. Giles (visited twice).	22	41	63
	Chertsey - - -	3	10	13
	Croydon - - -	1	10	11
	Dorking - - -	7	5	12
	Epsom - - -	8	14	22
	George, St., the Martyr	30	36	66
	Godstone - - -	2	4	6
	Guildford - - -	3	13	16
	Kingston - - -	13	17	30
	Lambeth, St. Mary (visited twice).	22	37	59
	Newington, St. Mary -	34	29	63
	Olaves, St. - - -	5	12	17
	Reigate - - -	-	3	3
	Richmond - - -	4	7	11
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary -	6	3	9
	St. Saviour's - - -	11	32	43
	Wandsworth and Clapham	9	6	15
Sussex - - -	Arundel - - -	-	1	1
	Brighton - - -	12	12	24
	Chichester - - -	2	1	3
	Midhurst - - -	3	3	6
	Petworth - - -	-	6	6
	Preston, East - - -	2	6	8
	Sutton - - -	3	2	5
	Westhampnett - - -	7	9	16
Warwick - - -	Atherstone - - -	4	1	5
	Birmingham - - -	58	72	130
	Foleshill - - -	2	13	15
	Nuneaton - - -	3	4	7
	Rugby - - -	8	2	10
	Southam - - -	4	-	4
	Warwick - - -	3	9	12
Westmorland - - -	East Ward - - -	-	3	3
	Kendal - - -	17	4	21
	„ at Milnthorpe - - -	1	16	17
	West Ward - - -	2	3	5
Wilts - - -	Alderbury - - -	4	2	6
	Amesbury - - -	2	2	4
	Bradford - - -	2	4	6
	Chippenhan - - -	6	10	16

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wilts - - - (continued.)	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	2	3	5
	Highworth and Swindon	1	5	6
	Mere - - -	1	4	5
	Salisbury - - -	3	-	3
	Tisbury - - -	2	3	5
	Warminster - - -	2	1	3
	Westbury and Whorwells-down.	2	3	5
	Wilton - - -	3	5	8
Worcester - - -	Dudley - - -	11	27	38
	Tenbury - - -	-	3	3
York, East Riding -	Beverley - - -	3	5	8
	Driffield - - -	5	5	10
	Howden - - -	3	3	6
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	7	10	17
	Pocklington - - -	2	8	10
	Sculcoates - - -	8	14	22
	Skirlaugh - - -	2	4	6
	York - - -	8	30	38
York, North Riding -	Helmsley Blackmoor -	1	5	6
	Kirkby Moorside - -	1	3	4
	Malton - - -	1	-	1
	Pickering - - -	-	1	1
	Scarborough - - -	4	6	10
York, West Riding -	Barwick - - -	7	6	13
	Bierley, North - - -	21	26	47
	Bradford - - -	22	32	54
	Carlton - - -	13	16	29
	Doncaster - - -	-	9	9
	Ecclesall Bierlow -	9	12	21
	Goole - - -	3	6	9
	Halifax - - -	48	61	109
	Huddersfield - - -	18	19	37
	Keighley - - -	11	12	23
	Leeds - - -	24	38	62
	Preston, Great - - -	5	9	14
	Rotherham - - -	6	9	15
	Saddleworth - - -	10	4	14
	Selby - - -	-	2	2
	Sheffield - - -	35	40	75
	Thorne - - -	3	5	8
	Wortley - - -	10	10	20

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			
		M.	F.	Total.	
WALES:					
Brecon - - -	Hay - - -	9	1	10	
Cardigan - - -	Aberayron - - -	1	1	2	
	Aberystwyth - - -	1	1	2	
	Cardigan - - -	1	-	1	
Carmarthen - - -	Carmarthen - - -	4	6	10	
	Llandilo Fawr - - -	-	2	2	
Carnarvon - - -	Bangor and Beaumaris - - -	-	5	5	
	Carnarvon - - -	1	3	4	
	Pwllheli - - -	2	4	6	
Denbigh - - -	Llanrwst - - -	2	3	5	
	Ruthin - - -	10	12	22	
	Wrexham - - -	2	12	14	
Flint - - -	St. Asaph - - -	4	5	9	
	Holywell - - -	9	14	23	
Merioneth - - -	Dolgelley - - -	4	2	6	
	Festiniog - - -	1	1	2	
Montgomery - - -	Llanfyllin - - -	5	5	10	
	Machynlleth - - -	-	none.		
	Montgomery and Poole	8	6	14	
	Newtown and Llanidloes	4	14	18	
Pembroke - - -	Haverfordwest - - -	2	-	2	
	Narberth - - -	2	5	7	
	Pembroke - - -	2	1	3	
Radnor - - -	Knighton - - -	3	2	5	
TOTAL - - -		3,053	4,168	7,221	

TISBURY WORKHOUSE.

Appendix (H.)

1 October 1862.

As the arrangements, condition, and management of this Workhouse affect alike the sane and insane inmates, I have upon the present occasion extended my inspection and inquiries to the general state of the establishment as respects, *inter alia*, the subjects of accommodation and dietary, to which the Legislature has especially directed the attention of Visiting Commissioners.

The reports hitherto made have had reference mainly to the mental state and bodily health of the Inmates of unsound mind, but allusion has been made to the dilapidation of the premises.

No improvements having taken place, I now feel called upon to draw the special attention of the Poor Law Board to the present state of things, as most discreditable to the authorities of the Union.

As respects sanitary considerations, I have to report as follows :

1. The House is most unfavourably situate, in a position low and damp, and immediately adjoining the Parish Burial Ground, through which, as I was informed, the water percolates into the well which supplies the Establishment. I was told that, on this account, the Master has generally, for his private purposes, sent for pure water to the town.

2. The Buildings are in a state of extreme dilapidation. The floors of the lower rooms are of rough slabs of stone of irregular forms, and such as are not met with in decent cottages. The Boarded floors of the upper rooms are out of repair, and patched by pieces laid on, so as to be most comfortless, if not dangerous to the Inmates, and to render it extremely difficult to keep them tolerably clean.

3. The Drainage is most defective. For the privies, of which there are only two (one for each division), there is only one pit or cesspool ; and these privies, being back to back, are most imperfectly ventilated. There are no water-closets or other fixed conveniences in the House.

I have further to report as follows :

1. The only classification in the House consists of the separation of the sexes. The old and young, good and bad, are associated together, at all events, as to taking exercise in the same yards, which are cheerless, and in a rough state, and very confined. It is unnecessary to point to the inevitably immoral tendency of such an arrangement. The evidence of the Matron confirmed this view of the subject.

2. In reference to the interior, I have shortly to state, that the rooms are barely furnished and comfortless, and that, according to the statements made to me, they swarm with rats, mice, and bugs.

3. The dormitories in the attic story are only six feet in height.

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The

Appendix (H.) The Workhouse, according to the cubic measurement adopted by the Poor Law Board, is estimated to accommodate 140 Inmates. The number on the day of my visit was 86.

I might instance the Boys' day-room as a wretched apartment; but enough has been said to describe the disgraceful state of the establishment.

The Male inmates are entirely without occupation in-doors; and there is no land upon which to employ them.

In reference to the sanitary question, I am informed that four Masters have died within 15 years, and that in the Winter the water runs down the walls, and the lower floors have to be mopped two or three times a day.

It only remains to advert to the ordinary dietary, which is upon a very low scale, the dinners being as follows:

Sunday	-	-	-	Suet dumpling.
Monday	-	-	-	} Bread and cheese.
Wednesday	-	-	-	
Saturday	-	-	-	
Friday	-	-	-	Soup* and bread.
Tuesday	-	-	-	} Bacon, 3 oz. ; potatoes, 20 oz.
Thursday	-	-	-	

* The soup is made of peas and water, without any meat, flour, or vegetables.

NORTH BIERLEY UNION.

29 October 1862.

THERE are now 21 Men and 26 Women, who are classed as insane or idiotic, the majority of whom occupy four wards, two for each sex.

The wards in the Infirmary are to some extent superintended by the Infirmary Nurse, but the Idiot Wards in the main building are without any responsible attendant.

The Infirmary Wards contain respectively 7 Men and 15 Women, and there are 9 Men and 8 Women in the House Wards.

The Patients were fairly dressed and clean, and when I saw them they were quiet, and no one was restrained.

I found, however, on inquiry, that restraint has been frequently employed, not only strait waistcoats being used, but iron hobbles, with a short chain, have been placed on some of the inmates, and, in some instances, for long periods. These cases of restraint I was told were known to and sanctioned by the Medical Officer. A register of the restraint is kept by the Master, which purports to record every instance that occurs, and the duration of it. I found, however, that the entries were very inaccurate, and by no means represented the whole amount of instrumental restraint actually used.

Thus, in the case of a man named W. C., who had only been in the house a few months, the entry in the Master's journal stated that he had worn the hobbles for a fortnight, from the 11th August, but the wardsman said that he must have worn them between four and five weeks, and the Patient asserted that he had had them on continuously for between five and six weeks.

The other cases of restraint recorded by the Master are as follows:—

A. K., strait jacket, 19th July, four hours.

Z. S., strait jacket, 17th August, four hours; 13th September, three hours; 14th September, three hours.

M. B., strait jacket, 8th June, two hours.

H. E., strait jacket, 16th March, twelve hours; 22d July, four hours.

S. C., jacket, two hours, and for a night on the 6th of July.

In the case of Z. S., the Infirmary Nurse, in answer to my inquiries, stated that she thought Z. S. must have worn the jacket five or six times, and that she had twice put the hobbles upon her ankles, and made them fast to the bed. She also said that, to the best of her belief, the woman E. had been restrained in the strait jacket six or seven times, and had on one occasion worn the hobbles, and been fastened in her bed. The reason given for the use of all this coercion by the Nurse and the Matron was, that their lives would not be safe without it.

The three women above named are subject to epileptic mania, and during their attacks are exceedingly dangerous. It should be observed that E. was recommended for removal to the Asylum at the last visit, but the guardians refused to send her.

Appendix (H.)

The man C. is stated to have been violent when first admitted; but the principal reason assigned for keeping his legs chained together for nearly six weeks seems to have been, that he showed a disposition to run away.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the gross impropriety and illegality of thus, without authority, restraining Pauper Lunatics in a workhouse, who should by law have been sent to the County Asylum; and I hope that some steps will be taken to prevent the repetition of such an offence.

C., C., S., and E., should be removed to the County Asylum.

The Wards were clean, but very bare, and entirely wanting in means of occupation or amusement.

There are no books or papers, and no games. In the Idiot Wards in the house there are no tables, only benches and a fire-guard. The yards attached to the Infirmary Wards are so small as to be quite useless for the purpose of exercise.

The House Wards have larger yards, but they are cheerless and badly kept. The men still sleep two in a bed, and the means for personal washing are totally inadequate. The window bars still remain.

RIBCHESTER WORKHOUSE.

16 April 1862.

VISITED to-day the Insane inmates of this house (42 in number), and shall report thereon to the Poor Law Board.

The accommodation here is wholly inadequate and unfit for this class; and from the position selected for the fresh rooms now in course of erection for them, and from the character of the building itself, it seems as though it was designed that the new Ward should be as little as possible of an improvement on the old. This proposed additional building tumbled down three weeks ago, when within a few days of its (supposed) completion; and it is a pity that it should not then have been abandoned altogether, and a site selected in the front part of the land belonging to the Union, where something like cheerful accommodation and opportunities of recreation and exercise would have been afforded to these poor creatures. As it is, they will be confined, as they have hitherto been, in a narrow, dirty, cheerless back yard; to which there will not be the addition even of a decent lavatory; but they will have still to be washed, as at present, in the open yard, more than a dozen at a time in a trough of the same water. This also, it is to be added, is their only means of cleanliness, for there is no bath of any description in the house.

Six still sleep two in a bed, and the dormitories are excessively crowded, but the beds were clean.

FURTHER

FURTHER REPORT.

Appendix (H.)

The new building will comprise a dormitory, with 14 beds, and a day-room underneath, carried out from the existing building in the old yard, merely adding to the present cheerless abode, without importing into it a single comfort beyond the additional space.

I found the men in a very unsatisfactory state personally. The clothes of the majority were poor and dirty, and though they were all free from excitement, they were in a melancholy and depressed state. Their day-rooms are cheerless in the extreme; they have fixed tables and benches, but no chairs; and there are no books, no cheap papers of any kind, no prints, no games, but a complete absence of everything that might help to relieve or amuse their miserable existence. They have never (except the few who go out with the working-men) stirred beyond their airing-yard during the winter, because they have had no sufficient clothing to resist the cold.

Of the 13 whom I have recommended for removal to an Asylum, six have such constant and severe fits, or otherwise are so restless and troublesome at night, as to be unfit for retention here. Three (H., B. and L.) are cases of melancholia and insanity, calling for treatment in an Asylum; and four (W., C., R. and O.) are dangerous patients. W. is the most recent case in the house, and has made several attempts to injure other patients and attendants since his admission.

Besides these, there is a man (H.) who, though reported to be harmless, is so restless at night, getting up and pulling about the other inmates, that this is given as a reason why another Insane Pauper is put to sleep in the same bed with him. This man should also be sent to an Asylum.

The beds were clean; and the scale of diet has been raised for this class, by the substitution, for Monday's porridge and Thursday's scouse, of 4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, and a pound of potatoes to each man on each of these days respectively.

The Master has now in his own possession, ever since his appointment (as remarked by the last Commissioner who visited), all the instruments of restraint, and has never since used them. He is kind to the Patients, evidently; but he has no means, under the present arrangements, of materially improving their condition.

I am of opinion that, with very few exceptions, the Lunatics now in this house should be in an Asylum: but if the Board of Guardians should persist in keeping them here, they are bound to see that they are suitably and sufficiently clothed; that a paid Attendant is employed to have exclusive charge of them; that proper means for personal cleanliness, regular out-door exercise, and occasional amusement, are provided; and that some comfortable furniture is put into their day-rooms.

BLACKBURN UNION.

3 April 1862.

I FOUND here to-day 83 Patients, of whom 61 were in the Lunatic and Imbecile Wards, and 22 mixed with the ordinary inmates.

The sleeping accommodation in these wards has been improved, and the beds and bedding were clean, and in proper order. An under as well as upper blanket is now provided, and order has been given to substitute cocoa fibre for straw. Since the last visit, night nursing has decreased the number of wet and dirty beds, which are now not more than one or two on each side nightly; and the Pauper Assistants who take this night work are allowed supper and some extras.

The day-rooms and airing-yards continue to be as bad as possible. In a wretched little dismal front court, where the smell from the open privies was almost intolerable, I found a number of the men crowded together, some lying on the stones, their dresses shabby, dirty, and in disorder, and all of them wearing the dangerous heavy clogs, which the last visiting Commissioner reported to have been disused. No comfortable or moveable seats, as often recommended, have been placed in the day-rooms of either division. I was told that the "Leisure Hour" and "Illustrated Times" are now supplied, but I saw nothing in the hands of the Patients. The washing-troughs and basins are unfit to be used. The women were, on the whole, tidy and clean, and not ill-dressed; though, with very few exceptions, they also wear the heavy clogs; but, like the men, a great majority looked pale and sickly, and as if underfed, which in my opinion they are.

The Master informed me that the question of giving effect to the recommendations frequently pressed upon the Committee for improving the diet of the poor creatures in these wards, had been reserved until the inmates should be transferred to the new house; why, I could not learn. The same want of space that has made the present house in all respects so comfortless, has led to the custom of using the Lunatic Wards as a place of punishment for the ordinary inmates. I found a sane woman confined there for alleged refractory conduct, by special order of the Guardians; and another had been sent last week because her habits were dirty. I desired the Medical Officer at once to request the discontinuance of a practice so improper and reprehensible.

One of the Patients, a youth named P. F., had a bad open wound in the front of his leg, which, after some inquiry, proved to have been caused by a kick from the heavy clogs of W. H., another Patient, subject to recurrent mania, for which he has been twice removed to the Lancaster Asylum. Upon sending for the Medical Officer, he was under the impression that the wound, which he knew to have been inflicted more than a month since, was healed; and he accounted for its present condition, which had not been reported to him, by F.'s habit of picking himself.

MADELEY UNION.

26 January 1863.

THERE are only three Paupers in this house classed as insane, but there are eight in addition who ought to be so classed, and the majority of the eleven are cases that ought not to be kept here.

J. B., whom I found in bed in the itch ward, suffering from that disorder, and in a dreadfully filthy state, is insane, has delusions, is subject to paroxysms of dangerous violence, and at such times is quite unmanageable.

J. E., who was in bed in the Male Hospital, has severe epileptic fits, during which he is violent, as well as troublesome, is of dirty habits, and has no proper attendance.

N. W., quite lost and imbecile, is another epileptic, requiring attention which he cannot receive here. This man, though of very dirty habits, is placed to sleep with another male Pauper; which B and E. would also be but for their present bodily condition.

The practice of putting two men to sleep together is always reprehensible; but in the instance of insane persons, and those of dirty habits, it ought on no account to be permitted.

S. O., M. A., and A. M., are epileptic, and for none of them is there any decent accommodation here. The two latter are occasionally violent, and are reported to me as at such times even dangerous, their fits having greatly increased of late in frequency as well as intensity; while S. O. is rapidly sinking into a state of melancholia, which will render her quite unfit to be kept here. This latter Patient is of extremely dirty habits, yet is placed in the same bed with a Patient similarly afflicted, and I found the bed in the room above in a wet and foul state.

Besides these six cases, all of which, the men as well as the women, ought to be sent to an Asylum, there is a woman in the Hospital, A. G., who has lately been delivered of two illegitimate children, since dead, who is evidently of weak mind, and, if permitted to discharge herself, will in all probability be brought back in due time again pregnant. This woman was very insufficiently and badly clothed, though in feeble bodily condition.

Another Woman, B., lately brought here for the purpose of being confined, appears to be suffering under melancholia; and these two last-named cases I recommend to the care and consideration of the Medical Officer, with a view to determine the expediency or otherwise of their remaining here.

If they, or indeed any of this class, continue to be kept in the house, they should be placed under charge of a paid nurse, and should have better sleeping accommodation, as well as a more nourishing diet, than they at present receive. Only very small extra indulgences are at any time given even to the sick and infirm, and the ordinary diet is insufficient.

The house, poor and dilapidated in every part, is now filled beyond even its alleged means of accommodation (containing nearly 80 inmates), and is a quite unfit place for any of the weak-minded or

Appendix (H.) insane. There are no means of exercise but in small confined brick yards, with high walls. There are no water-closets in the house; the sole provision of this kind for all the inmates being four wretched privies in the yards; and their only means of washing is out of galvanized buckets brought into the day-rooms.

The Women's Hospital is a small flagged room, destitute of every comfort, in which I found eight or ten women huddled together on a bench. Throughout the house there is hardly a chair or a piece of decent furniture. The dormitory above the Hospital was dirty and ill-ventilated, the atmosphere impure, the bedding generally insufficient, some of the sheets worn to rags, and the beds all unmade, though it was midday at the time of my visit. The officers of the workhouse cannot, however, fairly be held worthy of blame, as long as means so inadequate for decency or comfort are alone at their disposal. The new master, who has been here only a few weeks, appears to do everything in his power to alleviate what he cannot remove or remedy. I believe him to be a very good officer.

Trusting that the six Patients I have named will be sent to the Asylum, I beg to press upon the Guardians the necessity of giving effect to other recommendations I have made, in the event of any of the weak-minded being still retained in this house.

ROTHERHITHE UNION.

29 December 1862.

THERE are 9 insane persons here, 6 Men and 3 Women. S. R. and W. B. require an increasing amount of attention, which it has become quite impossible to give to them; and the discomfort occasioned to the other inmates, renders it now of very great importance that they should be removed to the Asylum.

C. T. is also quite unfit to be kept here. Her fits increase in frequency and intensity, so that, with the necessarily inadequate attendance, she cannot be trusted in bed, and is laid every night on the floor. I suggest her immediate removal.

As far as consists with the extraordinarily defective character of this Workhouse, its utter unfitness for its purpose, and its present dreadfully overcrowded condition, I see every wish and disposition on the part of the Master and Matron to treat these poor people with kindness.

But none whatever of the insane class should be kept here; and I can only treat the proposition which I am informed has been seriously entertained by the Guardians, to convert a small dark-hole, 12 feet square and 7 feet high, formerly the dead-house, into a day-room and padded-room for Lunatics, as too ridiculous for grave remonstrance.

The bath-room itself, unfit for any kind of human habitation, and frequently and strongly objected to by former Visiting Commissioners, has continued during the past year still to be used as the place

place for reception and detention of acute cases (which ought never to be brought to this house at all in any circumstances); and as many as six or seven have been kept there for various periods, averaging from three days to a week. One of the Lunatics in this place all but murdered the man having charge of him about six or eight months ago.

Appendix (H.)

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

17 December 1862.

WITHOUT entering into unnecessary detail, we may state generally that in all material respects the arrangements for accommodation and care of the inmates of unsound mind continue as heretofore.

The Male Patients are not provided with any means of amusement or occupation.

The beds are all of straw. The aged and infirm at least ought to have beds of a better kind.

There is no bath of any kind in either ward. There are two baths available for special cases in the central Hospital, but practically they are not used, nor are there any other arrangements for bathing the Patients.

The means of personal washing are very defective and comfortless, consisting of lavatories on the further side of the airing courts, and without windows.

The supply of water also is very insufficient and irregular, not being available before 11 o'clock in the day. It is essential that arrangements be made for washing in the wards, or in lavatories properly fitted up and accessible, under cover.

The Male airing ground is kept in fair order.

That of the Females is used also for drying the linen of the inmates of the adjoining infection ward. The effect is materially to interfere with the comfort of the Patients.

It is the more necessary to give attention to the state of the airing grounds in consequence of the practice, still prevailing, of confining the inmates for exercise to their respective grounds.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

To all Persons having charge of Single Insane Patients.

THE Law relating to Single Insane Patients, and defining the duties and responsibilities of those who undertake to receive such Patients to reside with them, being in general very imperfectly understood, and frequently violated, your attention is urgently requested to the subjoined statement of the various provisions of the Statutes, which the Commissioners intend, in future, most strictly to enforce:

Provisions of the Law as to Single Patients.

Order and certificates.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, ss. 4, 8.

No person deriving profit from the charge, can receive into any House, or take care or charge of, a Patient as a Lunatic, or alleged Lunatic, without an order, and two medical certificates.

Copies, &c., to be sent to Commissioners.

Ibid.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 28.

Within one clear day after receiving a Patient, true copies of the order and certificates, together with a statement of the date of reception, and of the situation and designation of the House into which the Patient has been received, as well as of the christian and surname of the owner or occupier thereof, must be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, No. 19, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Statement.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 41.

In addition to these documents, there must now be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners a statement of the condition of the Patient, signed by his medical attendant, after two clear days and before the expiration of seven clear days from the day of reception, according to the form in Schedule (F.) to chapter 100.

Persons disqualified from signing.

25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 24.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 12.

The order and certificates must not be signed by any person receiving any per-centage on or otherwise interested in the payments for the Patient, nor by the medical attendant as defined by the Lunacy Act, chapter 100, nor must the certificates be signed by the father, brother, son, partner, or assistant of the person having the care or charge of the Patient.

Fortnightly visits.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90.

The Patient must be visited, at least once in two weeks, by a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, who did not sign either of the certificates of insanity, and who derives no profit, and who is not a partner, father, son, or brother of any person deriving profit, from the care or charge of the Patient.

Entries. Ibid.

Such medical man must at each visit enter in a book to be kept at the House, according to the subjoined form, and to be called the "Medical Visitation Book," a statement of the condition of the Patient's health, both mental and bodily, and also of the condition of the House.

These

These visits may, by special permission of the Commissioners in Lunacy, be made less frequently than once in every two weeks; but in such case, where the Patient is under the care or charge of a medical man, such medical man must himself make an entry once at the least in every two weeks in a book to be called the "Medical Journal."

Appendix (I.)
Less frequent visits.
16 & 17 Vict.
c. 96, s. 14.

Every Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, who visits a single Patient, or under whose care a single Patient may be, must, on the 10th of January, or within seven days thereof, in every year, report in writing to the Commissioners the state of health, mental and bodily, of the Patient, and such other circumstances as he may deem necessary to be communicated.

Annual reports.
16 & 17 Vict.
c. 96, s. 16.

"The Medical Visitation Book" and "Medical Journal," and the order and certificates, must be so kept that they may be accessible to the Commissioners whenever they may visit the Patient.

"Medical visitation Book," &c.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 14.

Notice must be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners in case of the death, discharge, removal, escape and recapture of a Patient; and in case of removal, the exact address and designation of the House must be specified.

Notices.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 53, 54, 55, & 90.
Continued and extended.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 21-22.

Notice of the death of the Patient must also be forwarded to the Coroner of the district.

25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 44.

If the Patient is proposed to be removed to the care or charge of another person, consent to an order of transfer must previously be obtained from the Commissioners, otherwise a fresh order and certificates will be necessary.

Transfers.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 20.

When any person, having the care of a Single Patient, proposes to change his residence, and remove the Patient to such new residence, seven clear days' notice of the proposed change must be sent to the Commissioners, and also to the person who signed the order for reception of the Patient.

Changes of residence.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 22.

If it should be desired to give the Patient liberty of absence anywhere, for a definite time, for improvement of his health, or for a trial of his powers of self-control, the consent of the Commissioners must first be obtained.

Removals for health.
Ibid.

The attention of every person having charge of a Single Patient, is specially drawn to the concluding paragraphs of the 90th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 100, by which he will see, that if he shall receive a Patient without a proper order and certificates, or if, having such certificates, he neglect to transmit copies to the Commissioners in Lunacy, or if he fail to cause such Patient to be visited fortnightly by a medical man (not disqualified as above), or if he make any untrue entry in the "Medical Visitation Book," he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalties for neglect or violation of the Law.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90.

Appendix (I.)

FORM OF MEDICAL VISITATION BOOK OR MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DATE.	Mental State and Progress.	Bodily Health and Condition.	Restraint or Seclu- sion since last Entry. When & how long ? By what Means, & for what Reason ?	Visits of Friends.	State of House, Bed, and Bed- ding, &c.

FORM OF NOTICE OF DEATH.

I hereby give you Notice, That
a Private Patient, received into this House on the
day of 18 , died therein on the
day of 186 ; and I further certify, that
was present at the death of the said
and that the apparent cause of
death of the said (a)
was

Signed _____

(b) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ One
thousand eight hundred and sixty-

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

(a) Ascertained by post-mortem examination, if so.
(b) Medical Proprietor of _____ house, or Medical Attendant.

FORM OF NOTICE OF DISCHARGE.

I hereby give you Notice, That
a Private Patient, received into this House on the
day of 18 , was discharged therefrom (a)
by the authority of

on the day of 186

Signed _____

(b) _____

Dated this day of One
thousand eight hundred and sixty-

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

(a) Recovered, or relieved, or not improved. | (b) Proprietor of ——— House.

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, S.W., 19 January 1863.

As a matter of interest to all those having the care and charge of the insane, more particularly to Proprietors of Licensed Houses and Superintendents of Asylums, the Commissioners in Lunacy desire me to forward herewith a copy of a letter they have addressed to Mr. Elliott, proprietor of Munster House, in reference to his reception of Mr. Hall therein, without having previously read the certificates upon which he was admitted.

(signed) W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary.

(COPY.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, 9 January 1863.

IN the letter addressed to you by the solicitors of the Board in the month of August last, the censure of the Board was conveyed to you for your culpable neglect before taking charge of Mr. James Hall as an insane Patient, to ascertain by reading the certificates that they were in all respects conformable to the Statute, and the opinion of the Board was expressed in the following terms:—"There is no part of the duty of the proprietor of a Licensed House which requires greater care than the examination of certificates; your long experience ought to have rendered you familiar with the particulars in regard to them which demand special attention, and the Commissioners, therefore, consider your negligence on this occasion as a most grave offence." Had you performed this, your obvious duty, you would not have received Mr. Hall, inasmuch as Mr. Guy's certificate was, upon the face of it, invalid and incapable of amendment under the Statute, being founded upon an examination of the Patient more than six weeks before its date.

The question of the sufficiency of the facts set forth in medical certificates admits in many cases of much doubt, and the certificates, in this respect, may be amended after the reception of the patient. It is entirely different if the examination of the patient took place, as in the case under consideration, more than seven days prior to admission. Mr. Guy's certificate bore date six weeks subsequent to the day on which he last saw Mr. Hall. This was fatal to the validity

validity of his certificate, and it is therefore of paramount importance Appendix (J.)
that proprietors and superintendents of Asylums should, before
taking charge of a patient, carefully peruse every certificate.

The Commissioners feel themselves called upon, in the existing
circumstances, and for the above reasons, to intimate to you their
determination to visit any violation of the provision of the law, such
as that of which you were guilty in Mr. Hall's case, with the penal-
ties of the Statute.

In order to the promulgation of their views, the Commissioners
intend to circulate generally copies of the present communication.

	(signed)	<i>W. C. Spring Rice,</i>
C. A. Elliott, Esq.,		Secretary.
Munster House, Fulham.		

Appendix (K.)Appendix (K.)

(No. 1.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S. W.,
1st September 1862.

Sir,

By direction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, I have to request your attention to the provisions of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111) passed during the last Session. The Commissioners strongly recommend you to read very carefully its various clauses, in connexion with the provisions of the law already existing which those clauses will be found to alter, modify, or extend.

Not in any way to supersede or render unnecessary, but merely to facilitate your own study of this Act, which it is most important that you should make yourself acquainted with in the form as passed by the Legislature, the Commissioners have drawn up, in a paper of instructions for your information and guidance, a summary of such sections as more particularly affect the visitors, proprietors, or superintendents of Licensed Houses, and the medical officers of Hospitals; and where the sections have relation to existing provisions of the law, they have appended a reference to such provisions.

I now forward this paper of instructions, and with it I transmit a circular which has been sent to the clerks to Committees of Visitors, of which the object is to direct their attention to such clauses of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act" as immediately concern the administration and government of County Lunatic Asylums.

The Commissioners avail themselves of this opportunity most earnestly to impress upon you the necessity of your making yourself familiar as well with the old as with the new provisions of the Lunacy law, in order to that strict compliance therewith of which any neglect so greatly and unnecessarily adds to your own labour, and to the labour of this department.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

(No. 2.)

THE LUNACY ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1862.

Private Patients.

Section 23. THE order must be dated within one month prior to the reception; the person signing the order must himself have seen the patient within one month prior to its date; and a statement of the time and place when the patient was so seen, must be appended to the order. A form of order is subjoined.

[c. 96, s. 4. c. 97, s. 74.]

Section 25. Where possible, every order must contain the name and address of one or more relations of the lunatic, to whom notice of the death of the lunatic must be sent.

Section 24. Besides the persons hitherto prohibited from signing certificates and orders, the following also are now disqualified:

Any person receiving any per-centage on or otherwise interested in the payments for patients.

The medical attendant, as defined in the Lunacy Act, chapter 100.

[c. 96, s. 12. c. 97, s. 76.]

Section 26. Where a patient received as a pauper is made a private patient, no fresh order or certificate is required, and *vice versa*.

N.B.—*Notice of any transfer under this section should be given to the Commissioners.*

Section 28. With the exception of the statement by the medical officer as to a patient's mental and bodily condition, all the documents heretofore required to be sent to the Commissioners after two and before seven clear days from the reception of the patient, must in future be sent within one clear day from such reception. The medical officer's statement is, as heretofore, not to be sent until after two and before seven clear days.

[c. 100, ss. 52 and 90. c. 97, s. 89.]

Section 40. Without special directions to the contrary, letters addressed to the Commissioners, Committees of Visitors, Committees of a Hospital, and the Visitors of Licensed Houses, must be forwarded unopened.

Other letters must also be forwarded, unless, by an endorsement thereon, the superintendent or other person having charge of patients should prohibit their transmission.

Letters so endorsed to be laid before Commissioners, Committees, or Visitors at next visit.

Appendix (K.) Section 38. Absence on trial may be permitted to patients in the same way as leave of absence for the benefit of health is permitted under the 86th section, chap. 100.

Discharge. Section 43. In the absence of any person qualified to discharge, under ss. 72, 73, chap. 100, a discharge or removal may be ordered by the Commissioners.

Pauper Patients.

Orders. Section 25. The order must contain the name and address of one or more relations of the lunatic, and notice of the death of the lunatic must be sent to such relation.

[c. 96. s. 7. c. 97, ss. 67, 68, and 73.]

Section 26. Where a person received as a private Patient is retained as a pauper, no fresh order or certificate is required, and *vice versâ*.

N.B.—*Notice of any transfer under this section should be given to the Commissioners.*

Absence on trial. Section 38. A pauper permitted to be absent on trial from a Licensed House or Hospital, may have such an allowance made to him by order of the Commissioners, Visitors, or Committees as would be charged for him were he in the House or Hospital.

Analogous to c. 97. s. 79.

Licensed Houses and Hospitals.

Grant of License.

Sections 14, 15. No fresh license can be granted by Justices without inspection and report by Commissioners. Notice of alterations in houses licensed by Justices must be given to Commissioners. Their report upon the premises proposed to be licensed, and on any proposed alterations, must be submitted to the Justices, and considered by them, before the license is granted, or the alterations are consented to.

Approval of resident or visiting physician.

Section 16. The Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, not being a licensee, where any such is by law required to reside in or visit a Licensed House, must in the metropolitan district be approved of by the Commissioners, and in the provincial district by the Visiting Justices.

[c. 96, s. 2.]

Infringement of License.

A penalty is imposed on any person infringing the terms of his license as to numbers, sex, or class.

Boarders.

Section 18. With the consent of two of the Commissioners, or in the case of the provincial Licensed Houses of two of the Visitors, a person who may have been a patient within five years immediately preceding may be received as a boarder into a licensed house.

[Extension of c. 96, s. 6.]

Section 29.

Section 29. Licensed Houses may be visited at any time by one or more Commissioners or Visitors, but in the metropolitan district they must be so visited twice in the year in addition to the present visits by two Commissioners, and in the provincial districts similarly by Visitors. Commissioners and Visitors visiting singly have substantially the same powers of inspection and inquiry as when visiting together, but only the 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, and 67th sections of the old Act are applicable to the additional visits to be made by Visitors, to which the 62d section of that Act does not apply.

Appendix (K.
Increase of
visitations.

[c. 100, s. 61.]

Section 39. A penalty is now imposed on any officer or servant conniving at an escape.

Escapes.
Analogous to
c. 100, s. 61.

Section 43. In the absence of any person qualified under sec. 72, 73, chap. 100, the Commissioners may order the discharge or removal of a patient.

Discharge or
removal.

Section 35. The inquiries now authorized to be made by Visiting Commissioners and Justices, will in future include inquiries as to monies paid to the superintendent or proprietor.

Inquiries.

[c. 100, ss. 64 and 92.]

Section 36. Copies of entries made by the Commissioners in all houses not in the metropolitan district must in future be sent to the clerk to the Visitors.

Entries.

[c. 100, s. 67.]

Section 38. Absence on trial may be permitted to patients in the same way as leave of absence for the benefit of health is permitted under the 86th section, chap. 100.

Absence on
trial.

Medical Certificates.

Section 27. Where medical certificates have been returned with a written direction of the Commissioners for amendments, and such amendments shall not have been made within 14 days, the Commissioners may order the patient's discharge.

[c. 96, s. 11. c. 97, s. 87.]

Section 22. Lunatics so found by inquisition may be received without certificates on an order of the Committee, accompanied by an office copy of the order appointing such committee.

Lunatics found
by inquisition.

Appendix (K.)

ORDER for the RECEPTION of a PRIVATE PATIENT.

Schedule (A.) No. 1, Sections 4, 8.

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive
whom I last saw at

(a) *Within one month previous to the date of the order.*

(b) *Lunatic, or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind.*

on the _____ day of _____

(a)

as a patient into your House.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said

Signed, Name, _____

Occupation (if any), _____

Place of abode, _____

Degree of relationship (if any),
or other circumstances of con-
nexion with the Patient - - } _____

Dated this _____ day of
One thousand eight hundred and sixty _____

To _____

(c) _____ (d) _____

(c) *Proprietor or superintendent of* _____

(d) *Describing the house or Hospital by situation & name, if any.*

STATEMENT.

If any Particulars in this Statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.

Name of patient, with Christian name at length	-
Sex and age - - - - -	-
Married, single, or widowed - - - - -	-
Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any)	-
Religious persuasion, as far as known - - - - -	-
Previous place of abode - - - - -	-
Whether first attack - - - - -	-
Age (if known) on first attack - - - - -	-
When and where previously under care and treatment	-
Duration of existing attack - - - - -	-
Supposed cause - - - - -	-
Whether subject to epilepsy - - - - -	-
Whether suicidal - - - - -	-
Whether dangerous to others - - - - -	-
Whether found lunatic by Inquisition, and date of } Commission or order for Inquisition - - - - - }	-
Special circumstances (if any) preventing the Patient } being examined, before admission, separately by } two medical practitioners - - - - - }	-
Name and address of relative to whom notice of death } to be sent - - - - - }	-

(e) *Where the person signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added.*

Signed, Name, (e) _____

Occupation (if any), _____

Place of abode, _____

Degree of relationship (if any),
or other circumstances of con-
nexion with the Patient - - } _____

(No. 3.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
1st September 1862.

Sir,

By direction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, I have to request the attention of the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum for the county [or borough] of _____, to the provisions of an Act passed in the late Session of Parliament (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111), intituled, "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862."

The sections of this Act which have more especial reference to public Asylums, are the 4th to the 13th, inclusive, and the 30th, 34th, and 44th.

There are also sections of the Act having reference to Lunatics in Workhouses, and providing for their removal, under special circumstances, to Asylums (such as §§ 20, 21, 31, 32, 33), and also determining the chargeability of Pauper Lunatics where found in certain boroughs (as section 45), to which I am to draw your attention.

With reference to those portions of the Act more particularly affecting the visitors, proprietors, or superintendents of Licensed Houses, and the medical officers of Hospitals, I am to add, that the Commissioners have issued a paper of printed instructions, with a circular for the guidance of such visitors, proprietors, superintendents, and medical officers, a copy of which I herewith enclose; and as some of the sections referred to therein will be found also to affect the duties of the superintendents and clerks of County Asylums (such as §§ 25, 26, 27, 28, and 40), you will perhaps have the goodness to bring this paper of instructions under the notice of the superintendent and clerk of the _____ Asylum.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

Appendix (K.)

(No. 4.)

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
15th December 1862.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Board desire me to bring under the notice of the Guardians certain provisions contained in "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, which relate to Pauper Lunatics, and affect the Guardians in the discharge of their duties.

Section 19 directs so much of the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67, as requires the relieving officer, and overseer, when there is no relieving officer, who shall have knowledge that any pauper, resident in a parish, is or is deemed to be a lunatic, *and a proper person to be sent to an Asylum*, to give notice thereof to a justice of the peace, to be construed as if the words in italics had been omitted.

Henceforth it will suffice for the relieving officer or overseer to have knowledge that there is a pauper resident in the parish who is a lunatic; and it will not be necessary that he should have knowledge that the lunatic is a proper person to be sent to an Asylum.

The same clause in the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, requires the justices to be satisfied that the lunatic is a proper person to be sent to the Asylum; and this provision remains unaltered.

Section 20 of the new Act prohibits the detention in a Workhouse of any lunatic, or alleged lunatic, beyond the period of 14 days, unless in the opinion of the Medical Officer such person is a proper person to be kept in a Workhouse, and the accommodation therein is sufficient for his reception.

And any person detained in a Workhouse in contravention of this section (that is, without such opinion, or where the accommodation is insufficient), shall be deemed to be a proper person to be sent to an Asylum, within the meaning of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67.

The section also declares that the Medical Officer shall, for all the purposes of that Act, be deemed to have knowledge that a pauper resident within his district is a lunatic, and a proper person to be sent to an Asylum, and that it shall be his duty to act accordingly, and further to sign such certificate, as is contained in Schedule (F.), No. 3, to the above Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

Section 21 makes an addition to the form for the Quarterly List of lunatic paupers made out by the Medical Officers, by providing for a return of those who may be in the Workhouse, as to whom the Medical Officer is to certify whether the Workhouse ~~is~~ or is not sufficient for the accommodation of the lunatics detained therein, and whether or not the lunatics detained therein are proper persons to be kept in a Workhouse.

Section 25 requires that in the order of admission of a lunatic into an Asylum, registered Hospital, or Licensed House, the name and address of one or more of the relations of such lunatic shall, wherever it is possible, be inserted, to whom notice of his death shall be sent in a prepaid letter.

The 31st section gives power to two or more Commissioners in Lunacy where, upon their visitation of any Workhouse, it appears
to

to them that any lunatic, or alleged lunatic, therein is not a proper person to be kept in a Workhouse, to direct by an order under their hands such lunatic to be received into an Asylum, and their order is to have the same effect as that of a justice under the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67. Appendix (K.)

An appeal to the Secretary of State for the Home Department against such order is given to the Guardians, and his order shall be binding on all parties concerned.

By the 32d section a similar power is given to such Commissioners to visit any pauper lunatic not in the Workhouse, and after the same examination as is required to be made by a justice, to direct such lunatic to be received into an Asylum.

According to section 33 their order may authorise the admission into any Asylum other than that of the county or borough in which the parish is situate from which the lunatic is sent, and into any registered Hospital or Licensed House under the same circumstances, and subject to the same conditions as are provided for in Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 72.

Section 34 requires the superintendent of every Asylum, once at the least in each half-year, to transmit to the Guardians of every union and parish a statement of the condition of every pauper lunatic chargeable to such union or parish. This return will enable the guardians to determine whether they should exercise the power given to them by the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 65, of sending a physician, or other medical practitioner, or a committee of themselves, to visit and examine any or all the pauper lunatics chargeable to the union in the Asylum. In the event of a committee being sent, the Board recommend that only a limited number should be appointed for the purpose, so that there be no unnecessary expense incurred in the visit. Considerable discussion has arisen between the Guardians and the Auditors in several unions, where the latter have objected to the number of Guardians sent on such visits, and the amount of the expenses incurred in their visits. The Board think that, as a general rule, a committee of three, or at the most five Guardians would be sufficient for the purposes of the contemplated examination.

The attention of the Guardians is particularly directed to section 37, which requires the Visiting Committee of every union and of every parish under a Board of Guardians, once at the least in each quarter of a year, to enter in a book, to be provided and kept by the master of the Workhouse, such observations as they may think fit to make respecting the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the lunatics, or alleged lunatics, for the time being in the Workhouse, and further requires that the book containing the observations made in pursuance of this section by the Visiting Guardians shall be laid by the master before the Commissioners on their next visit.

The Board recommend the Board of Guardians to provide this book for their Workhouse as soon as they conveniently can do so.

Section 38 contains the following provisions in reference to the pauper lunatics under confinement:—

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, as regards any Hospital or Licensed House, and two of the Committee of Governors of any Hospital,

Appendix (K.) pital, and two of the Visitors of any Licensed House as regards any Licensed House within their jurisdiction, may permit any pauper patient therein to be absent therefrom upon trial, for such period as they may think fit, and may make, or order to be made, an allowance to him not exceeding his charge in such Hospital or House which shall be charged for him, and be payable as if he were actually therein, but shall be paid to him or for his benefit as they may direct.

If he do not return at the expiration of the time, and a medical certificate that his detention as a lunatic is no longer necessary be not sent to the proprietor or superintendent, he may, at any time within 14 days after the expiration of the period, be retaken.

This corresponds with the provision contained in the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 79, in regard to pauper lunatics in Asylums.

Section 45 contains a special provision as to the chargeability of pauper lunatics whose settlements cannot be ascertained in certain boroughs; but as its application is very limited, the Board do not consider it necessary to enter into any detail in regard to it.

The Board will only refer to one other section. The 8th section empowers the Visitors of any Asylum, and the Guardians of any parish or union within the district for which the Asylum has been provided, if they shall see fit, to make arrangements subject to the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the President of the Poor Law Board, for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic lunatics in the Workhouse of such parish or union, to be selected by the superintendent of the Asylum, and certified by him to be fit and proper so to be removed.

The Board are at present not aware of any Workhouse in which any such arrangements could conveniently be made; but they will be ready to consider any proposals on the subject, when the Visitors and the Board of Guardians of any union shall find it convenient or practicable to act upon this clause.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
Assistant Secretary.

To the
Clerk of the Guardians.
